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The Tower of Pisa Contest Fizzles

Italian Ministry Rejects All Plans on Halting Tilt

ROME, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Italian Works Ministry announced today that an international contest for proposals to stop the Tower of Pisa from leaning has ended after two months with no workable plan submitted.

The announcement said a mission of experts turned in all the projects entered the contest from architects and engineers from three continents.

The tower of Pisa stands on a soft ground and emergency equipment is stored nearby because of the possibility that the tower will suddenly worsen. There were good ideas in the projects but they were not enough, said Giovanni Travaglini, the president of the commission.

He decided to go into details. The rules for the commission required that the project stabilize the tower with straightening it and that



Whatever work would be done would leave no marks on the tower or the square of Miracles, in which it stands.

peris would meet again next month.

"We can try to work out a solution ourselves and contact the authors of some of the projects to see whether we can borrow various parts of their proposals and combine them," Mr. Travaglini said. "We have ample freedom to decide what we deem best."

Italian authorities have been moving slowly on the tower question. It took the Public Works Ministry four years before it published rules for the contest. In 1972, after parliament gave it the authority, it used to slow work. It took plans 18 months to complete it. In 1973, at the time, the tower was already 4 feet 4 inches off center. Its tilt is now 17 feet and it increases each year.

The tower is 179 feet high and weighs 14,000 tons. The equipment for an emergency operation is in a nearby building for quick installation if the measurement machinery in the tower should register a sudden worsening of the tilt. The emergency equipment includes huge iron rings, pylons and iron cables to support the tower.

Waldheim Sees UN Golan Unit Extension

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UPI).

—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told Israeli leaders today he expects Syria to renew the mandate of the UN force on the Golan Heights policing the cease-fire.

Mr. Waldheim made the comment in a 30-minute meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin and other Israeli leaders. He termed the session "a very constructive conversation and I was very satisfied."

Mr. Waldheim arrived in Israel from Syria, where he held a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad.

"I informed the Prime Minister that I expect the mandate will be extended," he said. "In the light of talks I had with President Assad, I expect an extension of the mandate."

No Changes Seen

The six-month mandate of the UN Disengagement Observation Force would expire on Saturday without a renewal. Israeli leaders have said that they would regard a Syrian failure to renew the mandate as a hostile act.

Israeli forces are maintaining an alert on the Golan Heights. The alert began on Nov. 14 in response to what military sources described as suspicious Syrian moves.

Mr. Waldheim said he will report to the Security Council on his Middle East tour when the council meets on the mandate question later this week. Mr. Waldheim is scheduled to go to Egypt tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry announced that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will go to Washington on Dec. 9 at the invitation of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a "continued examination of proposals for a Middle East peace."

Lebanon Shelling

BEIRUT, Nov. 26 (AP).—Israeli gunners today shelled several areas on the Lebanese border, reports from South Lebanon said. The 20-minute shelling was concentrated around the villages of Mhal, al-Khan and Dheiriyah, and the Hasbani River, the reports said.

No casualties were reported. It was the first shelling since Nov. 13.



Helmut Schmidt

Seeks to Reassure French in TV Speech

Giscard Stands Firm on Economic Policy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, observing the nation tonight that he did not change his economic policy under pressure.

In a solemn television speech intended to reassure the public, Giscard d'Estaing said that he had the means to deal with both inflation and unemployment. And in a clear reference to the current wave of strikes, he said that the present policy would not be changed.

President must be able to solve and maintain a policy on a certain period," he said. "I cannot permit myself, like others, the luxury of changing with the wind."

In a grave tone throughout the 26-minute speech, he sought to convince the nation that the country's social and economic difficulties were working their way out. He said that France had means to continue industrial expansion, but that it would be "reduced rate."

He said the increase in oil prices united to an added tax on national revenues of 35 billion francs (\$1.5 billion) this year, or 2,000 additional francs a month.

Fledge on Inflation

Though he spoke almost exclusively of economics, it was a political speech. The president's action—or inaction—has been held responsible for the drop in the polls and the drop in press criticism.

Asking inflation remains the priority, the President said, using that it would be "under control" at 10 percent a year. It is now running about 12 percent.

Increasing unemployment, Giscard d'Estaing said, that he would "continue to work" to launch the economy again in the right time.

The Chancellor still talks with

fort—which he did not detail—would be made to recognize the French automobile industry, which is in serious trouble. Yesterday, Citroën laid off 2,700 workers, reflecting a drop of 20 percent in sales over last year. Renault announced layoffs the week before.

The question of what he called "maintaining full employment in a period of moderate growth" was not mentioned.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not mention striking workers, such as those in the postal service and the state-run radio and television system. Referring to last week's half-hour, one-day national strike, he said that "it didn't measure up to expectations—I said to myself that you didn't want to aggravate our present economic difficulties."

The President cited the reforms

Gaullist Pressures Are Cited

Schmidt Called Disappointed in Relationship With Giscard

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Nov. 26 (AP).—Official sources here say that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reluctantly concluded that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France does not have sufficient domestic political support to join West Germany in bold moves to strengthen European unity and the Atlantic alliance.

The Chancellor, who knows the President well from the days when both were finance ministers, was said to have believed when they both came to power last spring that their friendship gave them an opportunity for international accomplishments.

Mr. Schmidt reportedly thought they could work together to overcome frictions between Western Europe and the United States and get the European Community going again.

The Chancellor still talks with

the President on the telephone in English, the sources say, but his vision of a partnership between them and Paris is said to appear dimmer after a summer and most of fall of troubles in France.

Mr. Schmidt is described as disillusioned by the past month's wave of strikes by the French left.

He is also said to have concluded that the Gaullist right wing is a major political limitation to President Giscard d'Estaing's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Ford Asks Cuts but Will Let Budget Go Over \$300 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).

—Abandoning his quest for a federal budget under \$300 billion, President Ford proposed \$4.6 billion in spending cuts today but said further cuts would be unwise at this time.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Ford did not detail his reasons for feeling that further cuts in the budget submitted by former President Richard Nixon in January would be unwise. But he seemed to acknowledge that they could have an adverse effect on the already weakening economy.

Altogether, Mr. Ford proposed 146 separate actions affecting federal spending plans for the 1975 fiscal year that began July 1. All but 11 would require congressional approval.

Under Mr. Ford's revised budget, federal outlays in fiscal 1975 would total \$302.9 billion, compared to his original goal of just under \$300 billion.

Of the \$4.6 billion in reductions urged by Mr. Ford, the biggest chunk, \$1.7 billion, would come from programs administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Other major cutbacks included: Veterans Administration, \$1.1 bil-

lion; Agriculture Department, \$800 million; Defense Department, \$381 million; and General Services Administration, \$200 million.

All other reductions would amount to about \$100 million or less each.

A variety of factors, including whether Congress agrees to the changes, could change Mr. Ford's revised budget.

Oil Leases

For example, he acknowledged in his message that if projected oil-lease sales on the outer continental shelf are not accomplished on schedule, "for environmental or other reasons," the \$302.9-billion spending figure could increase by \$3 billion or more.

In addition, director Roy Ash of the Office of Management and Budget said the figures were based on an estimate that the unemployment rate for the fiscal year will average about 6.5 percent, which is below the projections of many private economists.

Mr. Ford made a point of emphasizing that his budget would have totaled \$293.5 billion were it not for \$2.7 billion of increased spending for aid to the unemployed.



ON THE WAY OUT—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka leaves official residence in Tokyo after his resignation.

Financial Dealings in Question

Tanaka Resigns as Premier; Succession Battle Under Way

By Edward Schumacher

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today announced his resignation, which had been expected for almost a month.

"As a man in the supreme post of the nation's administration, I deeply feel the political and moral responsibility for the current political confusion which has resulted from my personal problems," he said in a statement handed to the vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, Eisaku Satō, Shintō, and three other party leaders.

Mr. Satō went to party headquarters immediately afterward to meet with Liberal Democratic members of the Diet (parliament) and then with party leaders, who already were debating ways to select Mr. Tanaka's successor.

The outgoing Premier was expected to stay in office until the party Diet members and provincial representatives approved a successor.

Leading Candidates

Faction leaders were bargaining to strengthen their power as the two leading candidates, Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and former finance minister Takeo Fukuda, maneuvered to succeed Mr. Tanaka as president of the party. By tradition, a ruling party's president becomes premier.

The polarization between Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fukuda could make the succession fight a long one, although party leaders hoped to forestall a drawn-out feud by choosing a successor within the next week. Many observers expect the fight to last until about Dec. 10, when the Diet is scheduled to meet in extraordinary session to approve a supplementary national budget.

According to an associate, Mr. Tanaka decided more than a week ago to resign, but delayed his announcement until after last week's visit of President Ford. The visit was regarded as having assured Mr. Tanaka's place in history as the first premier to meet an incumbent American president on Japanese soil. As an act of "diplomatic courtesy," Mr. Tanaka delayed his announcement until Mr. Ford had returned to the United States, aides said.

The immediate cause of Mr. Tanaka's resignation was a magazine article last month that raised a series of questions about his personal financial dealings while in public office. Mr. Tanaka is a self-made man, having risen from status as a farmer's son to become a wealthy construction magnate.

Victimization Plans

"I eventually plan to make clear the truth and seek the understanding of the people," he said in a statement. However, he has made no specific commitment on when and how he plans to do that.

The National Tax Office has been investigating Mr. Tanaka's finances and opposition parties have vowed to hold a parliamentary hearing at which his friends and associates will be publicly questioned.

Informed sources said that the fear of further revelations, as well as the wrappings of his family, finally persuaded Mr. Tanaka to resign.

"I have not rested even a day since I left my native home with nothing in my possession," Mr. Tanaka said today. "I have continued to work in earnest and I am filled with deep emotion."

"But this is only a problem concerning myself as an individual. The fact that misunder-

Moscow Refuses Troop Pullback At China Border

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today firmly rejected Chinese demands for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from disputed frontier areas as a precondition to normalizing relations between the two countries.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks had the effect of nullifying China's offer earlier this month of a nonaggression pact, which Peking linked to the troop pullback. Despite some softening of rhetoric, the current exchange of Sino-Soviet positions, Western analysts here believe, has underscored differences rather than narrowed them.

"Peking declares outright," Mr. Brezhnev said during a speech in Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia, "that it will agree to talks on border questions only after its demand concerning the so-called 'disputed areas' is met. It is quite obvious, comrades, that such a position is absolutely unacceptable and we reject it."

Unreservedly Optimistic

Mr. Brezhnev also spoke of last weekend's meeting with President Ford and was unreservedly optimistic about the prospects for reaching an agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms.

According to the translation of the speech supplied by Tass, the government press agency, Mr. Brezhnev said: "We agree with President Ford that, in the nearest months to come, work will be concluded on an agreement on this question."

He added that "the course toward improving Sino-American relations that has taken shape in recent years has been confirmed and developed further."

The certainty with which Mr. Brezhnev apparently spoke surprised some observers here, since it commits the Soviet Union to the success of negotiations that are still highly complicated, despite the reported "breakthroughs" of the weekend talks.

In a separate section on the Middle East, Mr. Brezhnev indirectly criticized the United States, Israel, he said, pursues its "brazen provocative policy... with obvious support from outside."

Geneva Talks

Mr. Brezhnev repeated the Soviet call for the "earliest resumption" of the Geneva peace conference and described the decision of the recent Arab summit at Rabat recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people as "very constructive."

PLO leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Moscow today for his first visit since the Rabat meeting and his appearance at the United Nations. Presumably, Mr. Arafat will remain in the Soviet capital long enough to see Mr. Brezhnev, who should be back by Thursday. Mr. Arafat is seeking what amounts to diplomatic recognition from the Kremlin.

The passages on China in Mr. Brezhnev's wide-ranging speech today were particularly significant because the Russians had not reacted specifically to the Chinese declaration of willingness to conclude a nonaggression pact. Much of the Chinese proposal has not even been published here.

"At first glance, it would seem that the leaders of the People's Republic of China also come out for normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. The trouble however is that their words are divorced from their deeds," Mr. Brezhnev said.

"Actually, Peking advances as a preliminary condition, no more, no less than the demand for withdrawal of Soviet frontier guards from a number of areas of our territory to which the Chinese leaders have now decided to make claims," he continued.

Mr. Brezhnev's statement reaffirms the Soviet position that any separation of forces would come from the East-West arms race.

Responsible Accord

He said that the agreement was "responsible" and had been approved by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Participants in the meeting said that the President was applauded by the congressional leaders. A legislator said that he was impressed with the approval of the Pentagon chiefs and reported a generally "very

favorable" reaction from his colleagues.

However, there were some rumbles of criticism and discontent from congressional critics of U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

While those who attended the meeting were enjoined to secrecy about the numerical limits, pending receipt of a Soviet written statement detailing the oral accord, a participant, Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., confirmed a report that the ceiling was somewhat below 2,500 delivery systems (missiles or bombers) for each side.

Sen. Thurmond told reporters after the meeting that he believed the Senate would ratify the agreement, which would run through 1985.

He said that the American side "probably did not get everything" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

MIR Leader Slain, Others Take Refuge

Chilean Regime Breaking Leftist Guerrillas

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Nov. 26 (AP).—Chile's Revolutionary Left Movement, a clandestine guerrilla group which led internal resistance to the military junta here, is being put out of action in a ferocious campaign by government intelligence services.

Since the underground battle between the junta and the MIR, as the nationwide group is known, entered its hottest phase early this month, the MIR's leader has been killed and an unknown number of activists have been

arrested. More than 30 revolutionaries have sought asylum in foreign embassies, abandoning the battle in a move that has no recent precedent in other South American countries where clandestine groups have fought military dictatorships.

According to the sketchy evidence, Chilean internal intelligence services have been following every lead to detain and interrogate people with any connection to MIR members. This tactic, used several years ago against Brazilian urban guerrilla groups, tends to spread fear

among possible supporters, sympathizers or family relations, cutting them off from the guerrillas.

Nonactivists held Church groups in relief work among political prisoners have noted an increase in the number of detentions of nonactivists: family members, former school friends and men and women suspected of having sheltered MIR members. There have been no proven reports of torture being used in the interrogations of nonactivists.

But church groups and foreign observers believe that interrogations use torture in questioning activists.

The Revolutionary Left Movement grew from a group of student radicals at a private university in the southern city of Concepcion. It was a clandestine guerrilla group in the late 1960s and emerged as a leftist party under the late President Salvador Allende, although it never joined his government.

Since the military coup in which Mr. Allende died and his government was swept away 14 months ago, the MIR had been announcing abroad its plans for internal resistance. Inside Chile, the MIR publicly refused the offer of a truce that it said, had come from the Chilean Air Force intelligence service.

There was a lull in October, apparently. Then on Nov. 1, a group of MIR guerrillas robbed a Santiago bank. It was the first known act of armed resistance.

Four days later, government forces surrounded a house in a working-class suburb here and killed Miguel Enriquez, the 30-year-old secretary-general of the movement.

The MIR swore that the fight would go on, but a few days after Mr. Enriquez died, another MIR leader, Humberto Sotomayor, sought political asylum at the Italian Embassy here. About 30 of 34 refugees in that embassy are believed to be MIR members, and diplomatic sources report that 22 more are in the Colombian Embassy.

Another MIR activist, a 26-year-old woman, Lumi Videla, was found dead inside the grounds of the Italian Embassy Nov. 3, provoking a judicial investigation.

Italian diplomats told the police that the woman had not been among the refugees in this embassy the night before, and that her body appeared just inside the embassy fence during the night curfew, when only police and military patrols are allowed in the streets.



CURIOUS COWS—Mrs. Henry Kissinger gets a laugh while at commune near Peking.

Brezhnev Rules Out Demand By Peking for Troop Pullback

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cede some legitimacy to China's territorial claims. That has been the principal obstacle to Sino-Soviet border negotiations and, apparently, it still is.

The Chinese contend that the present frontiers were set in "unequal treaties" imposed during the last century on a weak China by imperial Russia. In 1969, after border clashes, the two countries began intermittent negotiations that were suspended last summer.

Saigon to Curb Opposition Rally

SAIGON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government announced today that it will suppress a street demonstration planned to coincide with Thursday's trial of three opposition newspapers.

The commander of the Saigon military region made the announcement less than 24 hours after the predominantly Catholic anti-corruption movement publicized plans for a demonstration Thursday by between 10,000 and 20,000 Catholics, students, laborers and disabled veterans.

The movement said the participants would gather at a suburban Catholic church for a mass, then "march peacefully" on the downtown area, stopping for short visits at several government buildings, including the presidential palace.

The command claimed "there exists a plot aimed at exerting pressure against the court during the trial" and said it would therefore "provide security protection at the court and surrounding areas."

The trial had been scheduled for Oct. 31, but was postponed at the last minute when opposition groups and police clashed.

Ford Tells Top Congressmen Brezhnev Fears Arms Race

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that we wanted but they [both leaders] have put a cap on the situation."

The senator said that there was no provision made for on-site inspection to monitor the limit of land and submarine-launched missiles and bombers, but that the President reassured the legislators about U.S. ability to monitor Soviet compliance.

"Difficult and Tough" Senate Republican whip Robert Griffin, of Michigan, said that Mr. Ford characterized the talks as "difficult and tough," conceding that at times, he doubted an agreement was possible.

However, the President told the congressional leaders, according to his spokesman:

"It is my best judgment they are deeply concerned about the arms race. If we hadn't agreed to this, we would have had a new arms race of unbelievable cost."

"This gives them security and stability against us and we feel the same way. It provides adequate security for both of us."

multiple independently targetable warheads (MIRVs).

Mr. Neesen said that the President also detailed an agreement reached at Vladivostok concerning modernization of weapons delivery systems, but he would not elaborate for newsmen.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a Vladivostok news conference Sunday that the arms limitation agreement does not halt any program now under way to develop weapons. Thus, the United States may continue work on the new generation of nuclear submarine called the Trident and the newest manned bomber, the B-1.

Older Models Removed Mr. Kissinger said that as these new weapons enter the U.S. arsenal, however, older models must be removed so that the limit is not exceeded.

Mr. Ford told participants at today's meeting that he and Mr. Brezhnev will exchange written messages in about a week to formalize their oral agreement, Mr. Neesen said.

Sen. Thurmond said that the Russians "don't live up to their agreements."

"I still have some reservations and I probably always will until they [the Russians] abandon their goal of world conquest," he said.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., told the Senate that he was "not convinced that it's in the hearts and minds of the Soviets to sit in a peaceful world with us."

He said that he was "disturbed... by the fact that we seem to be willing to give anything away, willing to do anything just to make the Soviets happy."

Sen. Goldwater, who did not attend the White House meeting, said this country had already "given away to the Soviets" a superiority in bombers, missiles and other such weapons.

W. Germans Hold 40 After Raids

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Nov. 26 (AP).—West German authorities stated, without giving details, that they had arrested 40 persons suspected of belonging to or aiding "militant anarchist groups," the government's chief prosecutor said.

The raids, which reportedly took place without incident, were regarded as part of a recent government move against a possible resurgence of leftist extremist activity in the country.

Among those arrested was one of the lawyers for the Basler-Meinhof gang, Wolf-Dieter Reinhard, prosecutor Siegfried Buback said at a press conference. He was arrested on suspicion of being a member of a group that claimed responsibility for the death of a West Berlin radical, Ulrich Schmuckner, in early 1974, Mr. Buback said.

U.S. Warships Quit Persian Gulf

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The aircraft carrier Constellation has returned to the Indian Ocean after less than two days of sailing in the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon said today.

The Constellation, accompanied by two guided missile destroyers, entered the gulf Sunday for what the Pentagon officially labeled a "routine deployment." Officials said that the last U.S. carrier visit there was in 1948.

Mobutu Grants Amnesty, May Close Prisons

KINSHASA, Zaire, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Mobutu Sese Seko has marked his nine years in power by granting amnesty to all political prisoners and exiles.

He also announced yesterday that he was thinking of closing jails, "a colonial system which missed its aim of educating prisoners."

The amnesty will apply to, among others, the 4,000 paramilitary policemen of the late Moise Tshombe, of the secessionist province of Katanga. They took refuge in Angola in the 1960s.

Of common-law prisoners, President Mobutu said other means than jail should be found to punish "bad citizens."

TV Address By Giscard

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37.5-franc increase on a 1,500-franc base salary.

Today, at the French radio and television network, staff members held their general manager, Marc-Aurèle Long, prisoner for two hours in his office.

They were demanding immediate negotiations on large-scale layoffs planned as part of the current reorganization of the network, which is being split into six independent companies under continuing state authority.

Over 100 demonstrators invaded the fourth floor of the headquarters here and a score of them burst into Mr. Long's office. The intruders did not attack the general manager but shut the door and kept him prisoner for two hours. Finally the police broke in and drove out the demonstrators with truncheons.

Gierek in Finland

HELSINKI, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Polish party leader Edward Gierek flew here today for a four-day official visit to Finland, accompanied by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and 60 trade experts.

Tunis Mulls Hijackers' Fate, But Trial Is Believed Unlikely

TUNIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Tunisian authorities will take several days to decide the fate of four Arab guerrillas who hijacked a British airliner but it is not likely that they will face trial, for fear of reprisals, informed sources said today.

There are many elements to be taken into consideration and the government is likely to wait to study all angles of the question first," they said.

One element is the fear that Tunisian diplomatic missions or interests abroad could be threatened with guerrilla reprisals, the sources said.

It is also considered unlikely that they will simply be released because of the certain outcry from foreign governments—especially that of West Germany because a West German banker was killed on the jet by the men.

IRA Ban Is Pressed

Security Tightened in Britain In Wake of New Terrorism

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Scotland Yard warned today of possible new bomb attacks while security forces posted armored cars at Gatwick Airport and some legislators demanded that terrorists be hanged.

The police issued a warning of possible new mailbox blasts like the three that injured 20 in busy sections of the British capital last night.

Troops in armored cars ringed Gatwick Airport, south of London, where the traffic is mainly package tours to the Continent. Vehicles were stopped and searched at roadblocks before being allowed in.

In Birmingham, where explosions in two crowded pubs last week killed 19 persons, many of them teen-agers, police experts showed tavern owners examples of sticks of gelignite and photographs of unexploded bombs and warned of their characteristic almond smell.

Since last week's blasts all customers at bars in downtown Birmingham have been searched before being admitted.

In the Irish Republic, the police reported finding a large hoard of firearms and explosives at a farmhouse at Gort, near the border with Northern Ireland, in County Donegal.

Demand was growing in Britain for the resumption of capital punishment for convicted terrorists. The death penalty for murder was abolished in Britain in 1965 but remains in principle for treason.

The Labor government has proposed measures to deal with terrorist attacks, including special powers for the police to arrest suspected terrorists and report to the Home Office. It also proposed controls on persons arriving from Ireland and the outlawing of the Irish Republican Army.

The proposals, to be debated in Parliament Thursday, do not include capital punishment. More than 70 Conservatives in the 685-seat chamber are backing the demand for a return of hanging.

The bombings and consequent feelings of revenge stirred throughout Britain. Irish-owned bars and garages have been attacked with rocks or gasoline bombs. In Birmingham, a fire bomb was lobbed into a house where four young children were sleeping early today. Damage was slight and no one was injured.

In Durham, in northern England, a judge warned a jury not to be swayed by what he called "the pressure of a turn of events in Britain." He was summing up at the end of a trial of three Irishmen charged with murdering British Army Col. John Stevens.

Shopkeeper Slain

BELFAST, Nov. 26 (UPI).—A gunman slipped through a heavy security net in northwest Belfast today, broke into an antique shop and killed its owner at point-blank range, the police said.

The shopkeeper, a 34-year-old Protestant, was the 10th man killed in the district and the 11th in Belfast since Friday.

Earlier today, the victim of another shooting died in a hospital.

Mrs. Rockefeller Up, Regaining Strength

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller was walking around her hospital room today, showing signs of rapid recovery from her second mastectomy in six weeks, an official of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center's Memorial Hospital reported.

Mrs. Rockefeller, 48, underwent yesterday a simple mastectomy removing her cancerous right breast. Her left breast was removed Oct. 17 in a more extensive operation.

The hijackers are believed to have defected to security police forces just outside Tunis.

Reports said seven other guerrillas, who were freed from Egyptian and Dutch jails and flown here at the demand of the hijackers, were being held in a barracks in the city.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has asked for the hijackers to be handed over to it and Tunisian officials have said the fate of the gunmen will be decided in consultation with the PLO.

But PLO representative Abou Iyad, who took part in the long negotiations to rescue the hostages on the jet, left here last night after talks with President Habib Bourguiba.

The newspaper L'Action said today the hijackers had surrendered unconditionally to the police.

This conflicted with earlier official accounts of a bargain struck with the hijackers while the hostages and the jet were still threatened. The plane was originally hijacked in Dubai Thursday with 49 passengers and crewmen aboard.

The authorities have not disclosed details of any guarantees given the hijackers, but the gunmen were heard demanding immunity from prosecution and protection from the PLO in exchange from the cockpit to the control tower.

U.S.-Chinese Trade Outlook Is Set Back

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (NYT).—The value of trade between China and the United States is going to be at least \$800 million less a year than expected as a result of cancellations and postponements by the Chinese of a series of grain and soybean purchases.

If present trade projections hold up, the value of the way trade will be on the order of \$950 million, a respectable per cent increase over 1973, far less than the \$1,250 million forecast in June by the National Council for U.S.-China Trade.

In the view of some American officials who monitor the trade, there is a real possibility that trade may go into decline a year.

Li Hsien-shao, a deputy premier who is thought to be in charge of economic policy in Peking, reportedly told a Japanese delegation last week that China was to wind up its agricultural changes in the United States.

Main Export Is Food About 60 per cent of all American exports to China have been agricultural since trade resumed after President Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

Strikingly, the total trade between China and the United States falls far short of the value of American trade with the Soviet Union, which is \$4 billion a year with Hong Kong (more than \$2 billion).

The Chinese have made attempts to explain the cuts on agricultural purchases. Their motives are not difficult to discern. By all accounts, current harvest in China has been a good one, which means that the need to buy has diminished. Further, there might be a shortage of grain in the United States, and the Chinese are being delivered of such a more general—and perhaps more urgent—reason is that China now seems to be experiencing foreign exchange problems as a result of the large trade deficit it has been running with the United States and Japan.

Schmidt Said To Be Upset

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freedom of action in foreign policy than he had thought. Gaullists are headed in the direction of Premier Jacques Chirac.

The official sources here point out that the French leader, who accession to the presidency ended 16 years of Gaullist rule, has been unable to get his own government to go along with an American-inspired international energy agency within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

France, alone among the major Western industrial countries, refused to join.

Mr. Schmidt is said to believe that there is little hope that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can overcome Gaullist opposition to joining the energy agency, which intended to provide insurance against a possible repetition of an embargo by oil-producing countries. Indeed, the information says, the West German leader thinks that France will press a conference of energy consumers, producers, and Third World countries, even if this leads to a collision with the United States.

The German leader's report change of mind comes at a critical time. He is due to go to Washington to see President Ford on Dec. 4, and to return to Paris for a meeting of Communist Market leaders in Paris Dec. 10.

Some officials here believe that Mr. Schmidt will conclude that West Germany's best course is to stick with the United States and give up on trying to move France from its more independent and Gaullist views of the past.

Mr. Schmidt, who has reportedly been making his views known in conversations with aides and friends recently, is also understood to believe that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is politically incapable of controlling French inflation, which has been running above 15 per cent over the last year. It is only half that West Germany.

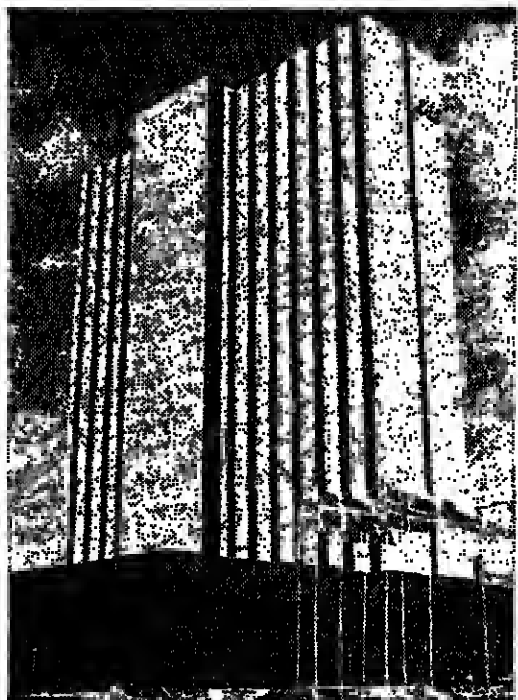
French opposition to the unemployment that would accompany moves to curb inflation is one reason for the recent strikes.

In short, the German view, a high official put it, is that "Giscard vastly overestimated his own freedom of action and, if it turns out, he is a President with the support of only a minority."

Pizza Stock Plummets

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Traders on the New York Stock Exchange floor were told yesterday to stop eating pizza and eggs on the job. No reason was given.

Introducing the Great Dane.



Western International Hotels announces its new arrival in Copenhagen: Hotel Scandinavia. The Great Dane.

The first truly deluxe hotel in Europe. So you can be sure it's everything a Western International Hotel should be.

Hotel Scandinavia has an ideal location near Tivoli Garden and Town Hall Square. It's the first stop on the airport limousine service.

There's a shuttle bus to Copenhagen attractions.

The Great Dane is the largest hotel (550 rooms with views) in Northern Europe. Complete with Copenhagen's only indoor year-round swimming pool. A health club and sauna. Food fit for a Queen in the rooftop specialty restaurant, Brasserie Restaurant and Artilleri Bar. A complete shopping arcade. And a staff that speaks 13 languages.



Velkommen

For reservations at Hotel Scandinavia in Copenhagen and Oslo (open June 1975) contact your travel agent. Or telephone Amsterdam, 23-45-46; Brussels, 512-80-01; Copenhagen, 11-23-24; Frankfurt, 26-56-82; London, 629-8670; Madrid, 419-84-27; Oslo, 33-31-04; Paris, 073-55-94; Rome, 487-141.

HOTEL SCANDINAVIA
WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS.
THE AMERICAN PRO-CATHEDRAL
ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE
November 28, at 11 p.m.
DEAN ROBERT G. OLIVER, preaching
The proclamation of the President of the United States will be read by the Honorable KENNETH ROUGH Ambassador of the United States of America in France.
AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, 65 QUAI D'ORSAY 7e
Offering to the American Aid Society
Mo. Alma-Mareau, Donatissas
Box 63, 65, 26, 28

st Cover-Up Defense Testimony

Mitchell Takes Stand, Swears
e Opposed Watergate Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Former Attorney General John Mitchell, taking the witness stand in his own behalf, denied today that he authorized the 1972 election campaign strategy of "bugging" Democratic headquarters in the Watergate buildings.

Court to Try
Annally on
ngle Charge

by Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).—U.S. district judge ordered today that former Treasury Secretary John Connally go on here March 19 on a single charge in his alleged acceptance of a \$10,000 bribe for recommending a 1971 increase in milk prices.

Judge George Hart Jr. refused to move the trial to Texas, as requested by Mr. Connally's attorneys.

He granted the attorneys' motion to limit the March trial to the charge that Mr. Connally accepted the bribe. If convicted on that charge, he would be tried on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice and committing perjury in attempting to cover up the alleged bribe.

The ruling was seen as a tactical victory for Mr. Connally's defense attorneys, Edward Bennett Smith, who said in preliminary hearings that the case rested on a single issue: whether Mr. Connally took the alleged bribe.

Williams said that the Connally defense is simple. "He didn't take the money for himself or for his defense attorney argued today that the conspiracy perjury counts should be separately, out of fairness to the defendant.

Smithing out that Mr. Connally has acquiesced to Texas lawyer Jacobson—both had appeared before grand juries investigating the alleged crime, Mr. Bennett declared: "The government tried to believe the witness' story... a grand jury of 23 people had a multifaceted trial.

In effect, Mr. Williams said, the grand jury had rejected the Connally defense by charging him with perjury when he denied the panel that he had given the money.

Prejudice Feared
Prosecution of the perjury counts in the first basic trial would be a constant reminder to the grand jury that rejected defense, thereby prejudicing Connally's rights at trial, Mr. Williams contended.

Assistant Watergate special prosecutor Jon Sale argued in that trial of all of the facts at once was a "common-sense approach," since all of the facts arise out of the same circumstances.

Smoothing numerous charges of the same set of facts often is to work against a defendant, according to several legal experts, since it gives a jury an opportunity for a compromise verdict.

Onto Mail Fire
TORONTO, Nov. 26 (AP).—A fire in the main post office here today caused damage estimated at \$1.5 million and destroyed thousands of pieces of mail.

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Armored personnel carrier leaves gate of McNair Barracks in Berlin where a group of GIs refused duty to back up demands for more liberal treatment.

GIs End Strike but Threaten to Renew It

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (UPI).—American soldiers demanding more self-determination returned to work today after a 24-hour strike but said they would walk off their jobs again Friday if the Army failed to satisfy their demands by then.

A spokesman for the Army's Berlin command confirmed that the inspector general planned to make recommendations based on a study of the complaints and demands raised by 27 soldiers of Battery C, 94th Artillery, during their peaceful protest.

Members of at least one other company in Berlin reportedly demonstrated their solidarity with the strikers by refusing to come to attention at their first formation this morning. A source said officers finally dismissed the formation, whereupon all its members went to their normal duties.

The strike grew out of a four-month protest against the Army's prohibition of long hair and beards. Striker demands included an immediate congressional investigation, the right to veto all proposed transfers, more privacy in living quarters, the right to look rooms and the election of a morale council and a race-relations council.

Dr. Alan Ryan, speaking against Mr. Rockefeller for the National Right to Life Committee, said of Mr. Rockefeller, "In his quest for population control at any cost he has helped to bring about the destruction of a whole segment of our society—the unborn."

The anti-abortionists oppose Mr. Rockefeller because he vetoed a bill to repeal New York's abortion law.

Jeanne Mirer, opposing Mr. Rockefeller for the National Lawyers' Guild, a leftist group, read off a long list of statistics of the Rockefeller family's control over major parts of the economy. These were figures Democrats have sought but have not been able to have furnished. Asked the source of the statistics, Mrs. Mirer said it was the Village Voice, a weekly liberal newspaper in New York City.

This caused Rep. David Dennis, R-Ind., to observe that the committee "has heard a lot of testimony today with very little merit."

Sen. Stennis, however, opposed Sen. McIntyre's demand for a hearing, and carried the committee with him. Only Senators McIntyre, Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, voted for the motion.

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Obituaries

Cyril Connolly, Author and Literary Critic

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Cyril Connolly, 71, one of Britain's leading literary critics, died this morning in a London nursing home.

Spokesmen for the home gave no other details.

Mr. Connolly was widely regarded as one of Britain's most distinguished literary journalists. His first article was published in the New Statesman weekly when he was 23.

He was an instant success. "I remember people coming up to me and asking if I was the son of the writer," Mr. Connolly recalled last year.

Despite the success of his reviews, he once confessed "I would have been happiest as a poet."

Mr. Connolly was a founder and editor of the magazine Horizon, and literary editor of the Observer, the Sunday newspaper, during World War II. In recent years he reviewed books regularly for the Sunday Times of London.

U Thant's Body To Be Shipped to Burma for Burial

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Nov. 26 (AP).—The body of U Thant, the former UN secretary-general who died of cancer yesterday, will be sent to his native Burma for burial after lying in state here, sources close to the family said today.

U Thant will lie in state until noon Thursday near the Meditation Room in the General Assembly building to allow diplomats and staff members to pay respects.

Then, the sources said, the body will be shipped to Rangoon, accompanied by U Thant's daughter, Aye Aye, and son-in-law, Tin Mying U.

The former UN chief executive will be buried in the Buddhist section of a Rangoon cemetery.

He was honored by the British and French governments for his literary achievements. His many books include a novel, "The Rock Pool," and collections of his articles.

Among his books were "Enemies of Promise" (1938), an autobiography of ideas; "The Unquiet Grave" (1944), a posthumous collection of critical commentaries and aphorisms; "The Condemned Playground" (1945), a collection of essays; and "Ideas and Places" (1954), another collection.

His magazine Horizon flourished throughout the war years on a diet of the avant-garde and estheticism while most people were thinking of guns and but-

ter. He proclaimed that art was worth fighting for as much, if not more, than anything else.

He closed the magazine in 1949, announcing that the public was apathetic and that a decade was enough "to devote to a lost cause such as the pursuit and marketing of quality in contemporary writing."

Chang Yung-yi

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—Chang Yung-yi, 82, a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party, has died of illness in Peking, the official Hsinhua news agency reported today.

The agency said that he died Nov. 19. The nature of his illness was not disclosed.

In a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, Hsinhua said that Mr. Chang also was a member of the Standing Committee of the Third National People's Congress and members of the National Defense Council.

The news agency called Mr. Chang an "outstanding member of the Communist party of China," and said that his death is "a big loss to our party and army."

Robert Doty

ROME, Nov. 26 (AP).—Robert Doty, 59, press spokesman of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and former correspondent here for The New York Times, died of pneumonia today at a Rome hospital.

Mr. Doty became ill about 10 days ago during the UN World Food Conference in Rome.

Buenos Aires Bombings

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A branch of the First National City Bank and two General Motors showrooms were damaged by bomb explosions here yesterday, police said. There were no casualties.

Coal Union Panel Accepts U.S. Pact

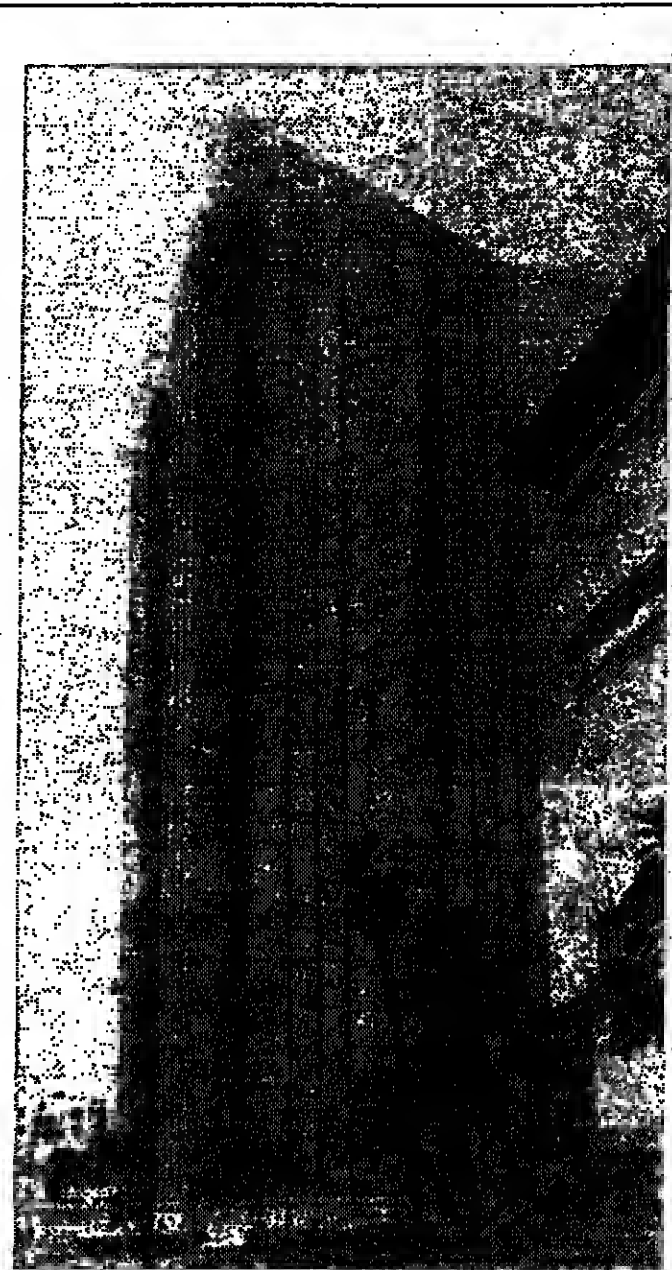
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Regional leaders of the United Mine Workers, reversing themselves, today approved a contract offer from the coal industry and agreed to put it to a vote by the union's 120,000 members, who have been on strike for 14 days.

UMW president Arnold Miller announced the bargaining council's approval and said that if the membership ratifies the pact, it may be possible to reopen the mines sometime next week.

The council had rejected the proposed contract, 21-11, earlier in the day but within hours reconvened and changed its position. Mr. Miller gave no reason for the change, other than to say that it was part of the "democratic process working at its finest."

Rome Jet Evacuated

ROME, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—About 40 passengers on a TWA jumbo jet were slightly injured today in sliding down emergency exit chutes at Fiumicino Airport. The crew had noticed smoke pouring from a light fixture.



JAIL OR HOTEL?—Prisoners arriving at San Diego's new \$13-million Correctional Center may feel like genuine "guests" of the state. The prison has no bars, but cell windows are too narrow for escape.

Accuses It of Opposing Political Freedoms

Spanish Cardinal Denounces the Falange

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Nov. 26 (WP).—In a rebuke to the Falange—Spain's only allegedly opposing political party—Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona, president of this nation's Catholic Bishops' Conference, yesterday urged the church to support all those seeking to create a multi-party democracy here.

The cardinal made a speech devoted largely to the political situation as he opened the bishops' annual Madrid conference on spiritual and temporal problems of the church in Spain.

Although Cardinal Tarazona left no doubt that he was attacking the Falange, he did not name the militant right-wing organization, which has occupied a privileged position since Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Civil War victory 35 years ago.

Reconciliation Goal

The church leader criticized the party's recent "emotional" allusions to its role in the war, charging that the allusions constituted a "grave obstacle to the reconciliation" of Spaniards divided since the conflict.

Reconciliation, he announced, will be the main theme of the conference, which will end this weekend. He said that the church's position on the peaceful coexistence of all Spaniards will be made public following a debate by the bishops.

While attacking the extreme right, he also said that the church could not back Communism because of its "atheistic doctrine." But he made it clear that the church recognizes the right of Spaniards to different political views. The Communist party has been outlawed in Spain for 35 years.

The cardinal asserted that the church could not identify itself with any political group but had to work for civil rights, political freedom, reconciliation and justice for all Spaniards.

Limited Activity

His speech was his most significant political statement this year, when Spain has been divided by the issue of permitting limited political associations to operate. The issue is being debated by the government and by the National Council, Spain's upper chamber, which is controlled by the Falange and other rightists.

Relations between the church and the Falange have been tense since the 1972 agreement creating an industrial free-trade area comprising Portugal and EEC countries.

Roland de Kerguelay, head of an EEC delegation attending a meeting of the Portuguese-EEC commission, said that a special study group would be set up to prepare for the negotiations.

and the regime have been extremely cool since March, when Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, despite his efforts to liberalize the Franco dictatorship, attempted to deport the bishop of Bilbao for political reasons.

The Arias administration, which took over in January fol-

lowing the assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, also been particularly harsh to priests who criticize the regime. Police have jailed at least a dozen priests in recent months for expressing dissent, and fines have been imposed on clergymen.

Regime in Ethiopia Asserts Aman Died in Gun Battle

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers said today that Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, 50, the chairman of the provisional military government, was killed in his house during a gun battle Saturday night.

An announcement said Gen. Aman was considered a security risk and had been asked repeatedly to give himself up.

"His refusal compelled the Military Council to resort to force and in the ensuing exchange of fire at his residence, the general was killed and three security men wounded," the announcement said.

The Supreme Military Council, the announcement said, ordered the execution of 50 former civilian officials and military officers Saturday night because "they had been found guilty of maladministration, hindering fair administration of justice, selling secret documents of the country to foreign agents and attempting to disrupt the present Ethiopian popular movement."

Listed as Executed

The Supreme Military Council did not say who found them guilty. Previously, Gen. Aman was listed as executed along with the 59 other persons killed Saturday.

Gen. Aman was put under house arrest on Friday and was killed at his home, which is on the grounds of the Princess Tsehai Hospital, the following night when soldiers of the Supreme Military Council forced their way in to arrest him.

The Military Council, a 120-member body, today listed six reasons why it considered Gen. Aman a security risk.

The list said he had been:

- Working against the popular movement, which was wholly supported by the people and all the armed forces.
- Plotting against the popular movement.
- Attempting to create divisions among the armed forces and members of the Military Council.
- Blocking the implementation of national decisions reached by votes in the Military Council.

Slayings Assailed

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Crown Prince of Ethiopia, Merid Azmach Asfaw Wassera, day condemned the summary execution in Addis Ababa of 50 military officers and government officials.

The Crown Prince, who arrived in London from Geneva, said statement that he "strongly denounces this massacre without by the military regime."

Exhibit on U.S. To Open in Paris

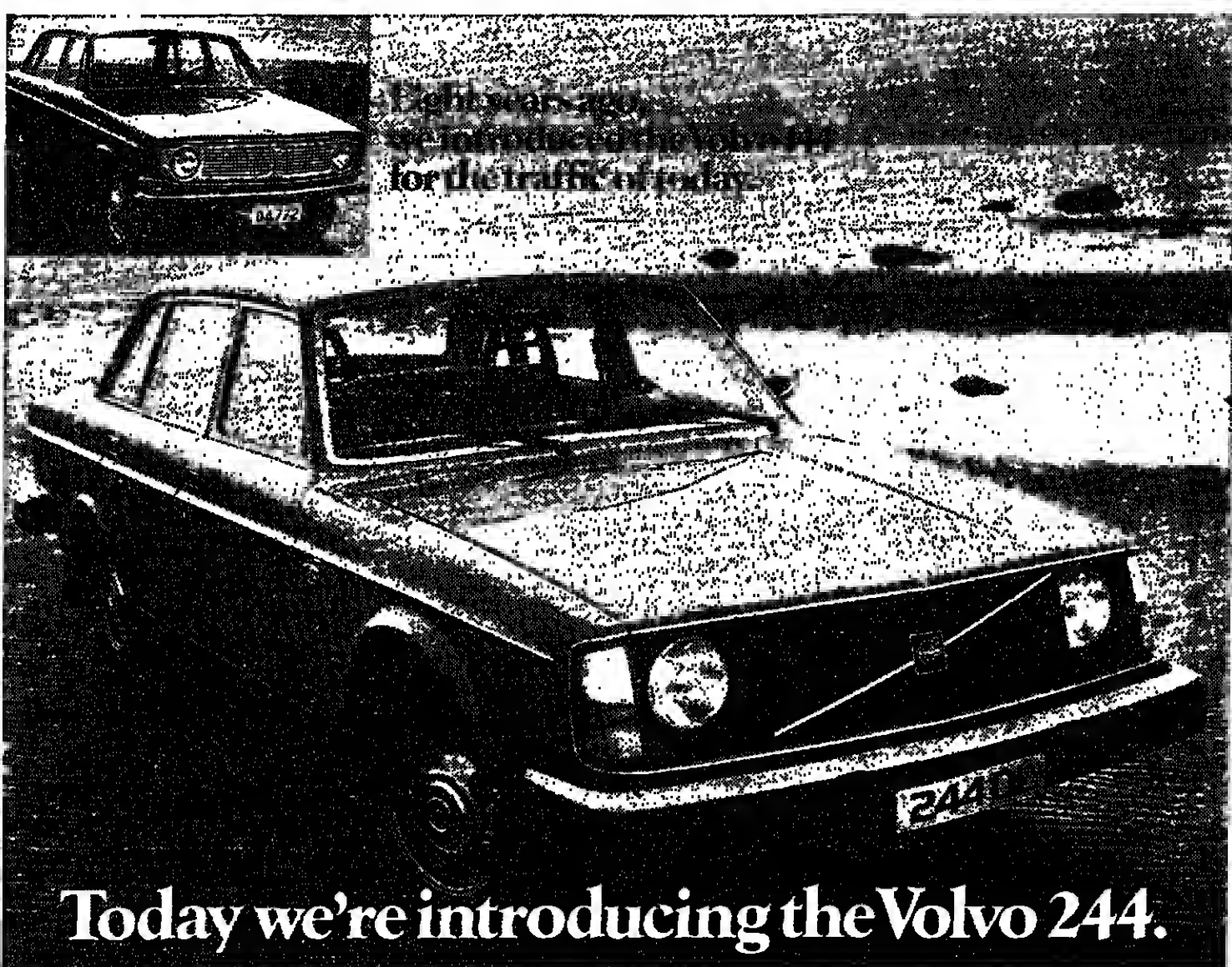
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—An exhibition about 120 years of early U.S. history will open in Paris in January. The exhibition, sponsored by a \$500,000 grant from the International Business Machines Corp., will be the program related to the U.S. centennial shown abroad.

The exhibition focuses on the lives of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, who formulated the "blueprints" of American government—the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and the Bill of Rights, bicentennial administrator John Warner said.

Designed by artists Charles Ray Farnes, the exhibition includes documents, memorabilia and other artifacts dating from 1706 to 1826, such as a working printing press of 18th century. After the showing, the exhibition will el to Warsaw and London.

Nicht Ranchen in Tax

STUTTGART, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—West German taxi drivers may refuse to accept passengers who smoke, a local court ruled here. Drivers complained that carrying smokers all was damaging their health.



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EEC Will Discuss Wider Portugal Aid

LISBON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community announced today that it was willing to open negotiations on enlarging the 1972 agreement creating an industrial free-trade area comprising Portugal and EEC countries.

Roland de Kerguelay, head of an EEC delegation attending a meeting of the Portuguese-EEC commission, said that a special study group would be set up to prepare for the negotiations.

19 Die Off Mindanao

MANILA, Nov. 26 (AP).—A motor launch carrying Moslem refugees exploded and sank off Mindanao, killing 19, the official Philippine news agency reported today.

Seeking Law Beneath the Sea

The attempt of Norway and the Soviet Union to work out some lawful distribution of the lands beneath the sea to which they both lay claim involves a diplomatic venture resembling a wrestling match by scuba divers in a bed of kelp. The law of the sea, as a number of recent conferences have demonstrated, is as complex as Byzantine theology, and the practical reasons for resolving its dilemmas are many and vital to the whole world. The frictions that its obscurities have engendered are as varied as the codfish war off Iceland and the conflicting claims of Greece and Turkey to the seabed near their shores. But few of the disputes over the land beneath the sea have as tangled a history as that which is, fortunately in muted form, developing in Europe's extreme northern waters.

Both Norway and the Soviet Union want the oil that lies beneath the Barents Sea, where Norway curls around the northern end of Scandinavia and meets that part of the Soviet Union which was seized from Finland during World War II. The Barents is a very important sea highway for the northern ports of the Soviet Union and it is bounded on the north, more or less, by the Svalbard Archipelago, whose chief island is Spitsbergen. Just what line can be drawn to separate the Norwegian share of the continental shelf from that of the Soviet Union is difficult to decide, given the fluid state of the law of the sea. And then there is Spitsbergen itself, which would be essential to any exploitation of oil resources in the area.

Spitsbergen is a barren land—on the surface, at least—which has a checkered history. There were many wrangles there, in centuries past, over whaling, as the northern European nations hunted whales around the island and boiled the blubber ashore. As whaling diminished, so did interest in Spitsbergen, until its coal beds began to take on significance. Norway claimed the archipelago, but its assertions were not agreed to until 1920. And even then the Norwegians shared the coal mines with the Soviet Union.

Spitsbergen and the Barents Sea were the scene of much naval activity during World War II, but Norway's sovereignty over the islands is now legally unchallenged. Whether and how the new energy developments will alter this status is one of the critical points in the negotiations now beginning in Moscow.

For the moment, these negotiations are bilateral. But as a case history in the development of the law of the sea, with all its implications for a world that needs the sea for transport and for the wealth that lies beneath the surface, no country can afford to ignore the Barents Sea. If the last frontier on earth is to be used rationally and equitably, avoiding the accumulation of ills that accompanied man's conquest of the soil that lies above the low-water mark, such bargaining as is now going on in Moscow must be watched with care, not only because of the importance of the oil of the Barents, but for all the precedents that might be drawn from it.

Semi-Independence

One year after hearing President Nixon's brave talk of Project Independence, the federal government has managed to assemble the data needed to start formulating a national energy policy. It has gone little farther.

The target date of 1980, unrealistic from the moment it was uttered, has quietly been extended to 1985 for the culmination of national planning. The real goal of Project Independence is more modest than that enunciated by Nixon: "to meet America's energy needs from America's own energy resources." Now, according to the Federal Energy Administration, the objective is "to reduce United States vulnerability to disruptions of energy imports"—a far more practical effort.

It is a commentary of sorts on the relatively primitive nature of the government's energy expertise that it has taken this long merely to amass the information about energy use and availability on which the policy choices will have to be based. The Project Independence report released this month, all 800 pages of analysis, contains few actual policy proposals.

Yet two themes, not entirely palatable to the administration or to the major energy industries, weave through all the analyses: first, the desirability and feasibility of a strong energy conservation program and, second, strong arguments for the government to take a more active role in directing how energy is to be used than a traditional free-marketplace would like. Both these themes are directly contrary to the previous energy studies that formed the analytical basis for whatever passed as energy policy.

Though the previous studies of 1971 and 72 recognized the possibility of politically inspired interruptions in the flow of oil from abroad, the guiding assumption was that "political, economic, and logistical considerations would not restrict the availability of foreign oil." This naive assumption led to a projected growth rate in energy consumption of about 4.3 per cent yearly. Now, sadder but wiser, the government energy planners concur in the estimate of the Ford Foundation's energy policy project for a long-term growth rate of 3 per cent.

Could the United States in fact be self-sufficient in energy by 1985? Yes, the FEA study concludes, but only if the price of crude oil remained at the dangerously high level of \$11 per barrel. "This would imply consistently higher domestic energy prices, a reduction in real gross national product, inflation, and possible local or sectoral economic dislocations," the FEA states. Reducing America's vulnerability, therefore, is not necessarily to advocate a program of zero-imports.

The Project Independence working group has not given the federal government an energy policy. Many of its specific findings on energy alternatives to fossil fuels or the means of conserving energy in transportation and industrial sectors are already points of heated dispute. But at least the federal government has its own data, relatively independent from pressure-group bias, and can no longer use the necessity of getting the facts as an excuse for avoiding the difficult decisions of project even semi-independence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Ethiopian Killings

This was a carefully planned seizure of power from within by a group of ambitious and conscienceless men by means which have proved fatal to the genuine aims of the more idealistic supporters of the Ethiopian revolution. It is not enough to deplore such a terrible lapse into savagery. The new group have in their power perhaps another 200 prisoners, and every effort ought to be made by those with influence in Addis Ababa to save them from a like fate.

—From the Times (London).

India's Nuclear Ambitions

The political echoes of India's nuclear explosion have by no means died away. In spite of the feeling of self-confidence it induced at home, it must be causing the government a considerable headache. Pakistan has now proposed to the UN that South Asia be declared a nuclear-free zone and has received support not only from Nepal and Sri Lanka, but from Bangladesh and Afghanistan—two countries not normally numbered among Pakistan's staunchest allies. And India's protestations that it would never engage in nuclear war begin to look suspect

when it opposes this resolution, in spite of having given open support to a similar one on the Middle East put forward by the Shah of Iran. The misgivings are strengthened by the inability of India's Atomic Energy Commission to find a plausible explanation of what they mean by the "peaceful, commercial exploitation" of nuclear explosions.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Italian Communists

The electoral statistics suggest that about two-thirds of Italy's mainly conscript army of 306,000 men supports the Communist party. . . . This may not matter very much provided the Italian Communist party continues to pursue in office the policies it has for long pursued in opposition. . . . Unconfirmed reports from Bologna suggest they might agree to Italy's remaining in NATO on the grounds that the existence of the Warsaw Pact justifies NATO. The Italian Communists do not preach world revolution and do not say that once in power they would intend to keep it by oppressive means. But will Mr. Kissinger—let alone the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—believe them? What evidence have they to do so?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

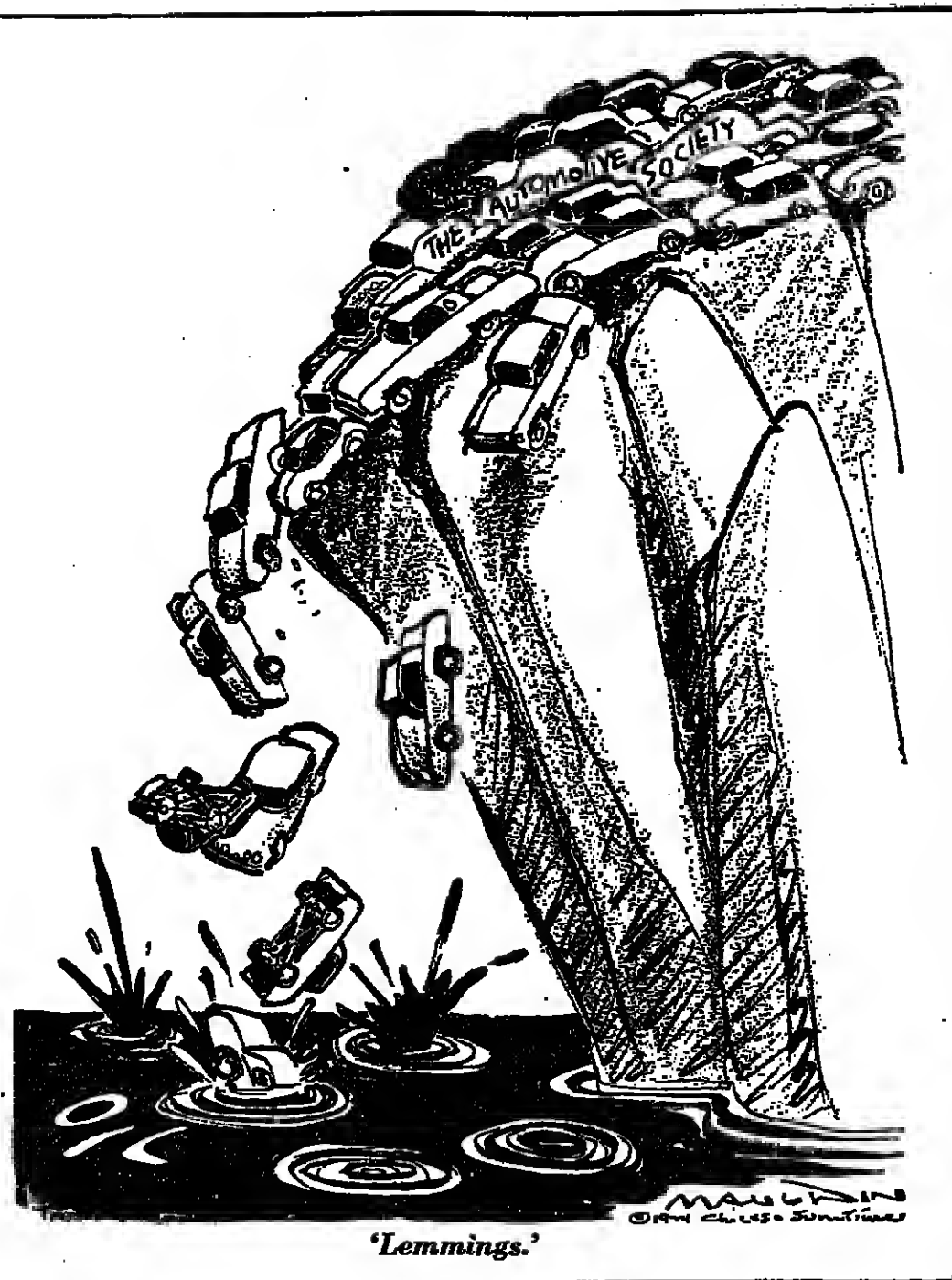
November 27, 1899

PARIS.—The regulation which demands that an automobile make a declaration of the amount of naphtha in the tank of its vehicle at the gates of Paris is a most annoying one. It is all the more useless inasmuch that the tanks vary in shape and size, and are, for the most part, concealed under the seats of the vehicle, thus making all serious verification impossible. There is one department where they want to tax petroleum bicycles. Where will they stop?

Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1924

BERLIN.—Trotsky's removal from his position as Commissar of War and the loss of all his high posts in the Soviet government are declared imminent in dispatches reaching here from Moscow. It is said that he may be given a foreign post or may return to the Caucasus on a "leave of absence." Trotsky's conflict with the Zinoviev faction of the Communist party continues to dominate the internal political situation of Russia.



Brezhnev in the Catbird Seat

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—There has been much public talk about a pentagonal world founded upon relationships between the United States, Russia, China, Japan and Western Europe and there has also been talk (now less often heard) about a triangular world based on a balance between the first three. But the quintessential policy devised by President Nixon with Henry Kissinger's aid and now, it would seem, embraced by President Ford, still rests on the superpower balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

One principal factor contributing to Washington's original shift in attitudes toward Peking was the desire to approach Moscow through the back door. Nixon and Kissinger realized the American diplomatic posture would seem flabby to the Kremlin so long as Washington had no contact at all with the largest nation on earth because the United States insisted on the ridiculous pretense that Taiwan, an offshore island, represented 800 million Chinese. It was as if some loony capital in 1814 claimed the exiled Napoleon's domain of Elba spoke for "France."

To approach Mao Tse-tung, Nixon used the Romanian leader, Ceausescu, to herald what was coming and then sent Kissinger on a secret trip to Peking via Pakistan. Indeed, so eager was the American administration to curry Chinese favor that its policy deliberately "tilted" against India, China's adversary.

The Future

As Kissinger himself expressed it, the Peking and Moscow summits following the U.S. policy switch differed accordingly: Nixon's China trip marked a bifurcation in the road, an event that could lead to major changes by Peking. But it left much for the future, and one could not judge its accomplishments. The Moscow summit sought agreements that would be justifying in themselves. It hoped either to achieve accord on the SALT disarmament discussions or a breakthrough leading to accord.

Now, after the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok meeting, both the American and Soviet sides stress that breakthrough has come. Should this prove true, it would mark an enormous step. But it will take months before we know the answer.

In the meantime Kissinger has bounced over to China again to explain his ideas and presumably, among other things, to stress that the United States had nothing to do with selecting Vladivostok as a site for talks, a city whose governance by Moscow is not yet wholly endorsed by Peking.

The Chinese are less than enthusiastic with their designated role as a U.S. stepping stone to Russia. They have cooled their never over-keen warmth toward Washington and are disappointed with their old friend Kissinger. Trade with America hasn't reached promised levels. There is irritation with U.S. attitudes on Cambodia.

Admires Nixon

Moreover, Peking makes plain it still admires Nixon more than Ford. Chou En-lai, commenting to me on Watergate a year ago, said: "You have had such things occur in your society and undoubtedly will again." Chou, often seen as the man at the top who is America's best friend, is now sick and old—as is Mao, who accepted his analyses and received Nixon. Chiao Kuan-hua, the new foreign minister, is a Chou man who liked David Bruce, first

American mission chief in Maoist Peking; but he wields little influence. While one may expect a good deal of optimistic laquer to decorate Kissinger's latest Peking pictorial, China has signaled, since he was last there, that it too understands power politics. The Chinese have not only done exceedingly well in the Third World of underdeveloped nations but they recently wuked at Moscow quite cozily.

On Nov. 6 Peking sent the Soviet Union a message once more urging "normalization" of relations as "responding to the fundamental interests of the two peoples" and pledging itself to work for preservation of "revolutionary amity."

This left Brezhnev in control of the ball. He could have played with Peking if he had wanted, although his trusted Outer Mongolian satellite, Premier Tsedendal, complained publicly that Peking was pursuing "great-power, chauvinistic" policies at Soviet expense. Brezhnev has followed this hint by personally smacking China down. Now he can coddle U.S. fancies and still cater to his peace-mongering instincts and budgetary pinch; or get tough in the Middle East.

Key Position

Whatever happens, Moscow has a key position, similar to that once claimed by Washington. It can swing either way. Russia has reached a military ascendancy which enables it to negotiate from strength—as it used to complain the United States did. The critical test will be on Israel. Kissinger made the mistake of trying to squeeze the Soviet Union out of the game of arranging an Arab-Israeli solution but, after a period of apparent success, he has seemingly lost that attempt. The Kremlin can now permit a new

conflict to explode in the Palestine area and is busily sending the Arabs even more arms than the United States is sending Israel.

Or Moscow can limit such a conflict, after it has been ignited. Finally, Russia can force Washington to admit the Soviet Union has a cardinal role in peace negotiations. We will know the answer on this long, long before we know whether the promised nuclear arms limitation means much in checking the race to holocaust.

The Price of Détente

By Joseph Kraft

BEIRUT.—Sobriety, not exultation, is the right reaction to the new arrangement to limit strategic weapons blocked out by President Ford and Communist party secretary Brezhnev at Vladivostok.

For around the world, and especially here in the Near East, the Soviet Union and its friends are making great gains at American expense. The world is paying a high price for détente, and the United States, far from glowing cheerfully, should be flying warning signals.

The most striking sign of Soviet success is the blow which has been delivered to Henry Kissinger's plan for a political settlement here in the Near East. The basic idea was for a step-by-step approach toward accord between Israel and Egypt. Since Egypt would not go it alone, another Arab partner had to be found for each step of the talks. The designated partner for the next stage was Jordan.

But Jordan has been knocked out of the game by the accep-

talence of Yasser Arafat and his Fatah Liberation Organization as the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian cause. The Russians put their money on Mr. Arafat at exactly the right moment. He owes them not a little of his present status, and he will have to depend on their support more and more as he struggles forward.

The blow to the peace process inevitably raises tensions between Israel and Syria. Each—and maybe not wrongly—suspects the other of wanting a new round of fighting. The renewed threat of war increases Syrian dependence on Russia, which is the principal supplier of weapons to Damascus.

So acute is the danger that even the Egyptians have felt constrained to turn to Moscow. Mr. Brezhnev is due in Cairo in January for talks which may well mark the resumption of full-scale Soviet military assistance to Egypt.

Thus since last spring, when Cairo and Damascus were both bashing Moscow with a vengeance, there has been a complete Soviet comeback in the Near East. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has played his hand masterfully, and American prospects are correspondingly dark.

At the same time, the Communists are making hay in Eu-

rope. Except for Greece, where the electoral victory of Constantine Karamanlis is a bright spot, the countries of the northern Mediterranean shore all have disciplined Communist movements now knocking at the gates of power.

Inflation has sapped the will of almost all other European countries. Even the doughty Helmut Schmidt in West Germany is having to ease off his determination to govern with authority. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in France is turning out to be about as friendly to the United States as Gen. de Gaulle. So from the Soviet point of view, the European situation could hardly be more favorable.

Japan's Role

Except for Iran, weakness approaching disintegration marks the countries of South Asia, and in East Asia opportunity beckons the Russians. As the fall of Premier Kakuei Tanaka indicates, the Japanese have not figured out the role they are going to play in a world transfigured by the sudden spurt in the prices and importance of basic commodities. Tokyo is more than ever open to Soviet blandishment.

The Chinese—by the hint of a settlement of the border dispute which they dropped in the Nov. 7 note to Russia—have underlined a strong future possibility. That is that Peking, while not making it up with Moscow, will at least stop treating the Russians as Public Enemy No. 1 when Mr. Tse-tung dies.

In these conditions, there is a place for American elation about the Vladivostok agreement. It is a useful supplement to the 1957 SALT accord at best. Far from exulting about breakthroughs, American officials ought now to be especially wary. The Russians are on the move, and this is just the wrong time to let down the guard.

A Long-Time Candidate for Chancellor

Strauss Is Gaining Ground With the Voters

By John M. Goshko

JOHN. Nov. 26 (WP).—His political obituary has been written more times than anyone can count. But, as he has done so in the past, Franz-Josef Strauss is demonstrating once again that he is just about the most durable figure in West German politics.

Even his arch-enemy, the left-wing newspaper Der Spiegel, acknowledged that fact last week when it put his picture, cheerily grinning, on its cover with a headline that read rhetorically, "Strauss as Chancellor?"

The magazine articulated what is really the principal topic of conversation in Bonn political circles—whether Mr. Strauss has any chance of winning the election to head the West German government.

Only a few months ago, Mr. Strauss's aggressive and flamboyant advocacy of German nationalism, anti-Communism and order seemed hopelessly out of date in West Germany. However, many of his fellow voters broke in the ranks of the Christian Democrats, wondering if these might not be the prescriptions that will find most favor with the voters in the national elections scheduled in 1976.

After five frustrating years in opposition to the government, led by the left-of-center Social Democratic party, the Christian Democrats suddenly have found their fortunes on the upswing. During recent months, the man electorate, preoccupied with inflation and increasingly



Franz-Josef Strauss

disenchanted by the government's policy of accommodation with the Soviet Union, has been turning heavily toward the Christian Democrats in state and municipal elections.

Last spring, this shift helped to precipitate Willy Brandt's resignation as chancellor and his replacement by Helmut Schmidt. While Mr. Schmidt's personal standing with the public appears to be high, he so far has been unable to transfer his popularity to his party, and most political observers here agree that if the trend continues, the Christian Democrats will almost certainly recapture the chancellorship in 1976.

This expectation has greatly increased the interest in who will emerge as the Christian Democrats' candidate for chancellor. Inevitably, Mr. Strauss, 59, is among those whose names figure most prominently in the speculation.

Top Survivor

As a former defense minister and finance minister, he is the only top-ranking survivor from the 20-year period, before 1969, when the Christian Democrats controlled the Bonn government. What is more, he has effectively silenced the charge that this makes him a museum piece whose ideas are not in step with the Christian Democrats' search for an up-to-date image.

In last month's Bavarian state elections, the Christian Social Union, a party totally under Mr. Strauss's domination, captured 62 per cent of the vote—the biggest margin in Bavaria's post-war history. A victory on that scale in the country's second-largest state made it hardly clear that Mr. Strauss is still a potent vote getter.

It also greatly strengthened Mr. Strauss's hand within the curious balance of forces that represent Christian Democracy in West Germany.

West Germany has two Christian-Democratic parties: Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union, which is confined to Bavaria, and the Christian Democratic Union, which operates in the nine other states. Although separate, the two maintain a joint caucus in the federal parliament, and in national elections they have always united behind a single candidate for chancellor.

Since the CDU has no chance of winning a parliamentary majority without the support of the Bavarian party, Mr. Strauss has had what amounts to veto power over past choices of a candidate for chancellor from the CDU ranks. In terms of his own ambitions, however, this situation has worked against him.

As a regional party with its base in a state that is heavily Catholic, rural and conservative, the CSU

stands perceptibly to the right of the CDU, which must appeal to a more broadly based constituency. In addition, there is the fact that Bavaria fits into the German political context in a highly individualistic, larger-than-life way that is not exactly to the taste of its sister states.

In the past, these factors have enabled the CDU to head off Mr. Strauss's bids for the nomination for chancellor, on the ground that he would have limited appeal in the non-Catholic, urbanized northern half of Germany.

Also counting heavily against him has been the knowledge that his demagogic red-baiting and his nationalistic image as a "Bavarian Elmsch" stir uneasy memories among West Germany's neighbors in both Western and Eastern Europe.

Then too, Mr. Strauss's setbacks over the years have often been due in no small measure to his own excesses. In 1962, when he was riding high as defense minister, his career came perilously close to self-destruction through the Spiegel affair, with its allegations that he had tried to plug security leaks by ordering the illegal arrest of one of the magazine's editors.

Visit to New York

Even in more recent years, his efforts to broaden his constituency have been marred by his predilection for over-indulgence in strong Bavarian beer and incidents like the time in 1971 when he allegedly was assaulted and robbed by three prostitutes while on a visit to New York.

These things, however, things may be different. Mr. Strauss's new album at the polls seems to indicate quite clearly that many Germans are discouraged by what they perceive as drift, bickering and excessive permissiveness in the Social Democratic ranks. They also are wary of the idea that after two decades of almost uninterrupted economic boom, West Germany is headed for hard times.

In the climate of uncertainty that has resulted, there is an undoubted appeal in Mr. Strauss's calls for replacing "socialist experiments" with fiscal austerity, for Germany to play a more commanding role in the affairs of the European Economic Community and for a general return to old-fashioned morality and patriotism.

Danish Workers Protest, Demand Premier's Ouster

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26 (UPI).—More than 100,000 workers, many of them unemployed, today demonstrated against the government's economic policies and demanded the resignation of Premier Poul Hartling.

In the biggest demonstration, police said, about 50,000 workers gathered outside the Folketing (parliament) at Christiansborg Castle. In other major cities, workers staged wildcat strikes against what they termed inadequate measures taken by the government to combat rising unemployment.

Former Premier Anker Joergensen, a Social Democrat, told the demonstrators outside parliament that the Liberal party minority government of Mr. Hartling should resign.

"What little the government has done to save our places of work has proved useless," Mr. Joergensen said.

The number of unionized unemployed has risen to about 60,000, but trade union leaders said that at least 76,000 nonunion workers also lacked jobs.



Associated Press

CALLING ALL EXORCISTS—The Goodin family of Bridgeport, Conn., reported odd happenings in their house. Plates rattled, furniture moved. The poltergeist turned out to be the Goodins' 10-year-old adopted daughter, Marcia, who confessed to the hoax.

Lisbon, Sao Tome in Accord On Independence Next Year

ALGERS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Portugal and the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe Islands (MLSTP) today signed an agreement granting independence to the archipelago on July 12, 1976.

A transitional government will administer the country until elections are held to choose a constituent assembly.

The islands lie off the west coast of Africa. The two sides reached agreement here last night after a five-hour negotiating session—the fifth since talks began Saturday.

The Portuguese delegation was led by Antonio de Almeida Santos, Minister for Interterritorial Coordination, Miguel Troncoso, executive committee member in charge of MLSTP external relations, led the group's delegation.

Portugal granted independence to its West African territory of Guinea-Bissau last August. The territory became fully independent the following month.

Mozambique will become fully independent next June. It now has an interim government, dominated by the Mozambique Liberation Front, which assumed power in September.

Official Portuguese sources have said that a plan for the formation of a transitional government in Angola, Portugal's largest African territory, was outlined during recent contacts with leaders of Angola's liberation movement.

Last Saturday, Mr. Santos said that talks with Guinea-Bissau representatives on the future of the Cape Verde Islands, off West Africa, had been concluded with an agreement.

Indians Seize Intruder

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Security men at Parliament today arrested a man carrying explosives and a dagger as he entered the public gallery.

Those present in the House, located below the public gallery, included Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Raising Fears of Domination in U.S.

Big Oil Firms Exploiting Geothermal Fields

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—With little fanfare, but with great purposefulness and skill, the major American oil companies are rapidly coming to dominate U.S. geothermal resources—the underground reservoirs of steam, scalding water and hot rock strata that are often hailed as a potentially significant new source of energy for the future.

Wherever there is a hint of a geothermal field, almost invariably, it appears, the land above has been leased to a major oil firm.

Almost everyone interviewed for this report accepted the acquisition of geothermal resources by the big oil companies as inevitable. They all saw both bad and good in this prospect, but in varying proportions.

"Better to have big oil develop these resources," said a government official who declined to be identified, "than a bunch of small promoters who jump in hoping to make a big, fast buck and then go broke and run out or who admit, very belatedly, they can't meet the [environmental] requirements and leave the public holding the bag."

"So I feel big oil is preferable, with the proviso"—here, the official paused and then spoke with emphasis—"with the proviso that we can make an honest person of the industry."

His concern, he explained, was not so much that the major oil firms would do anything blatantly illegal or dishonest in developing geothermal resources, but rather that they would not compete against each other any more vigorously than they have in oil and gas.

That same fear of control exerted by a few producers over a commodity sought by many consumers was expressed by others. The actions of the major oil companies are not likely to put such fears to rest quickly.

Consider the Geysers, since what has been happening and is happening there may be a pattern of what is to come.

The Geysers is an area 70 miles north of San Francisco whose underlying rock layers produce abundant quantities of relatively clean steam, used by Pacific Gas and Electric, the utility for northern California, to

spin turbogenerators to make electricity.

PG and E, the only U.S. utility to use geothermal energy as part of its overall capacity, buys that steam from the partnership of Union Oil, Magna Power Co. and Thermal Power Co.

The cost of Geysers steam is tied to the cost of oil and gas used the preceding year. As the cost of oil goes up, so automatically does the cost of geothermal steam.

William Gallavan, the manager of PG and E's rate department, defended this on the basis of geothermal steam's value to other fuels. "As the cost of some fuels increases," he said, referring to oil and natural gas, "they tend to bring up the value of other types, such as geothermal. 'If we had to use oil in those plants, instead of steam, to generate an equivalent amount of electricity, we should have to pay that much or more.'"

Question Remains

But precisely because the nine plants at the Geysers use steam, not oil, and because there is no other competitive demand for that steam, the question remains: Why does the utility allow the price of one fuel source to be pegged to that of another?

The growing number of major oil companies engaged in varying stages of geothermal exploration and development—all of which are acquiring leaseholds on federal, state and privately owned land throughout the western United States—raises another worrisome question: utilization.

Utilization is the practice of several oil companies consolidating their holdings in a certain area and designating one firm to operate it for the benefit of all. It is often depicted as a conservation measure.

"I'm not sure that utilization can be applied to geothermal resources," said a legal expert who is studying the matter at the present.

"In the utilization of an oil field," he said, "you at least have separate development and marketing functions. The different firms may work together to bring up the oil, but then they can transport it elsewhere to sell, even—theoretically, at least—against each other."

"But how are you going to market steam separately from

where you develop it? I'm not sure that there could be independent marketing of the product in geothermal; it's a different dimension than oil."

Some observers, like Charles Baldwin, are bothered by what they regard as the oil industry's narrow view of the potential of geothermal fields.

Mr. Baldwin, an energy consultant to the California Senate's Committee on Governmental Organization, is critical of the major companies' obsession with geothermal energy to generate electricity, to the exclusion of other applications.

"There's a long list of other uses," he said. "Home heating and cooling. Freezing produce. Kiln drying of lumber. Drying nuts and prunes. Underground circulation of hot brine, in pipes, to heat soil and accelerate seed germination. And there are a lot of industrial uses as well."

"So when you ask how I view the oil companies' domination of this key energy source, I would have to say it is good from the standpoint of generating electrical power, but bad from the standpoint of the other uses I just described."

The assessment is unchallenged by oil representatives.

Clint Dahlstrom of Standard Oil of California, citing the difficulties of transmitting raw geothermal energy over appreciable distances, said frankly: "We don't see any probability of non-electrical uses being very significant."

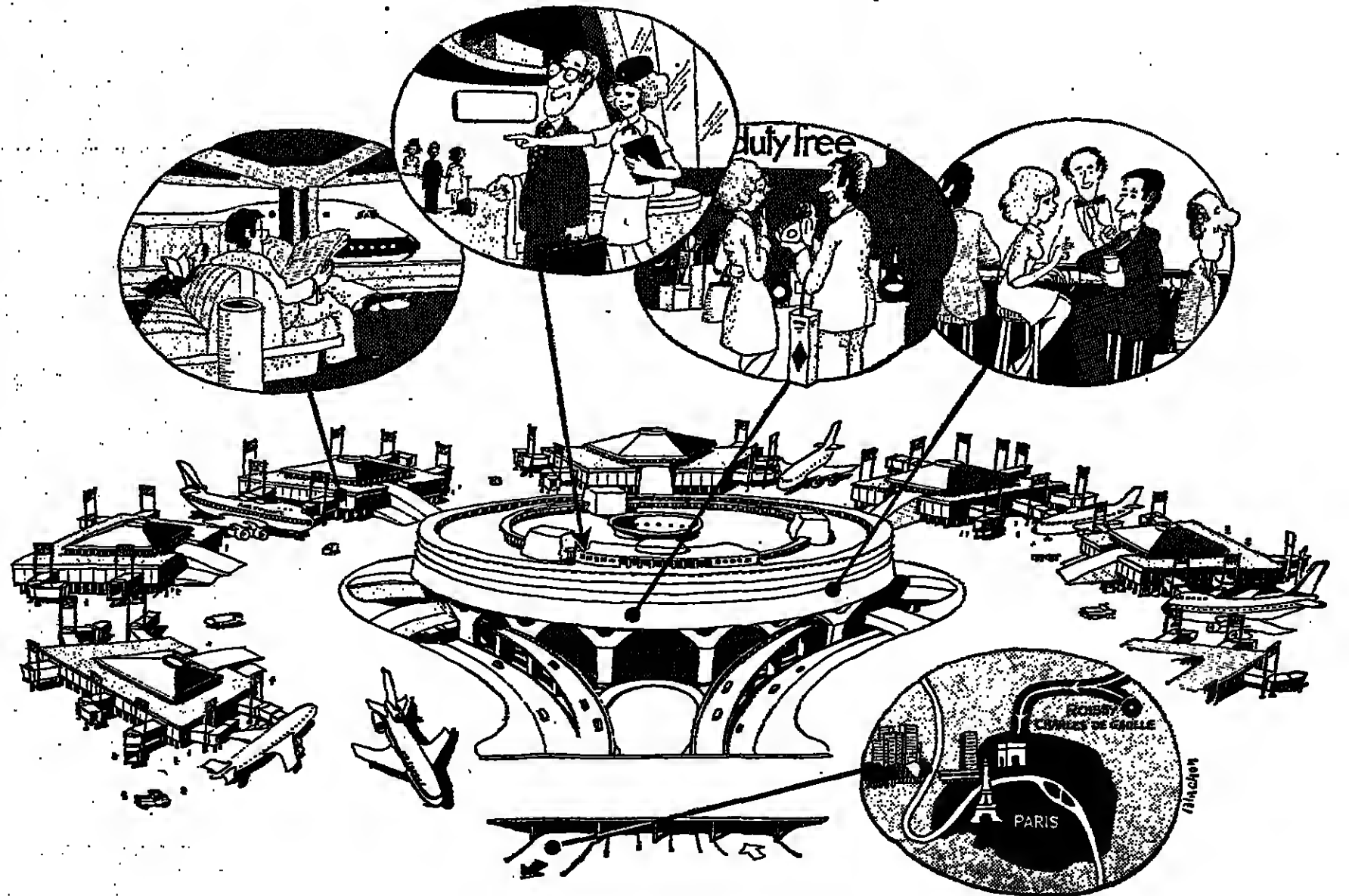
That attitude toward alternate uses of geothermal energy, Mr. Baldwin believes, is largely due to the structure of the oil industry and the well-established ways in which it has done business.

© Los Angeles Times.

Court Allows Sartre To Talk With Baader

STUTTGART, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre has been given permission to visit Andreas Baader, alleged co-leader of the Baader-Meinhof group of urban guerrillas, a court spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said a Stuttgart court had given Mr. Sartre permission to pay a 30-minute visit to Baader, who is awaiting trial on charges which include murder and bombings.



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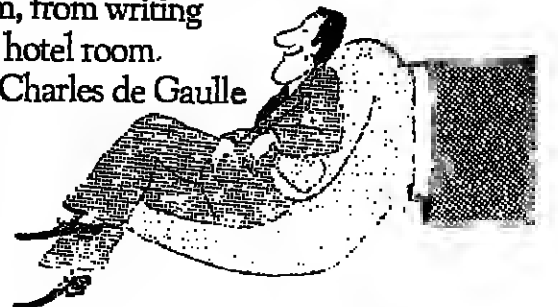
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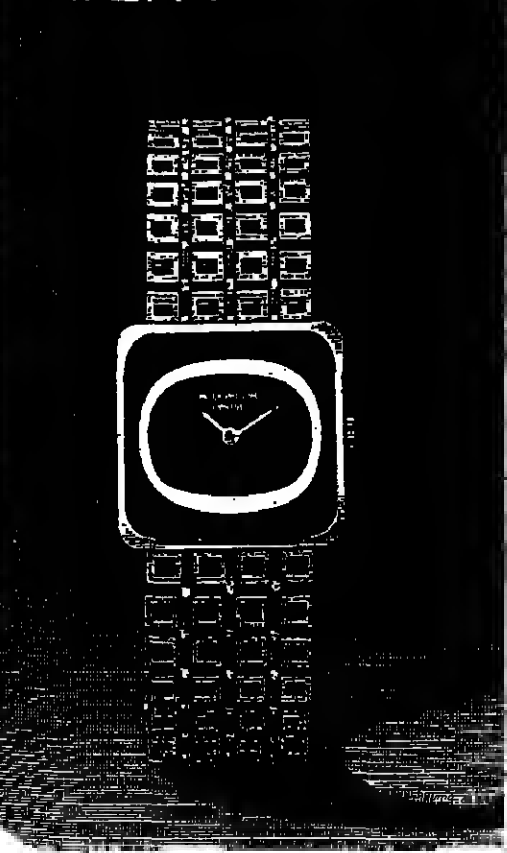
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DANCE

Nureyev, Carlson
In Tetley's Idiom

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—After last year's success with a dance for it by Alfred Cunningham, the Paris Opéra has once again made itself a temporary capital of contemporary dance with "Tristan," the substantial new work by Glen Tetley that has just been given its premiere.

In a way, it is hard to see how it could miss, since it united the different yet remarkable qualities of Rudolf Nureyev and Carolyn Carlson: the highly personal idiom of Tetley, the American successor to John Cranko as director of the Stuttgart Ballet; a new score by Hans Werner Henze, and a title that suggests a new look at a rich theatrical and human legend.

But Tetley's approach has nothing to do with a romantic treatment of the "Tristan" story, any more than his choreographic language has to do with romantic ballet. He says he has gone back to the Celtic legend, which he finds more physical and sensual than idealized. This implies a reference to the events that precede the opening of Wagner's opera, for instance.

Yet, despite an occasional fleeting allusion to a familiar event, this "Tristan" is not so much narrated as it is communicated to the eyes as if by some kind of primal and barely decipherable ritual. With its slow-motion twisting, bending, struggling movements for the lovers, and the savage exuberance of their surrounding world, it is a dance that would seem at home among the ancient stone monuments of Brittany.

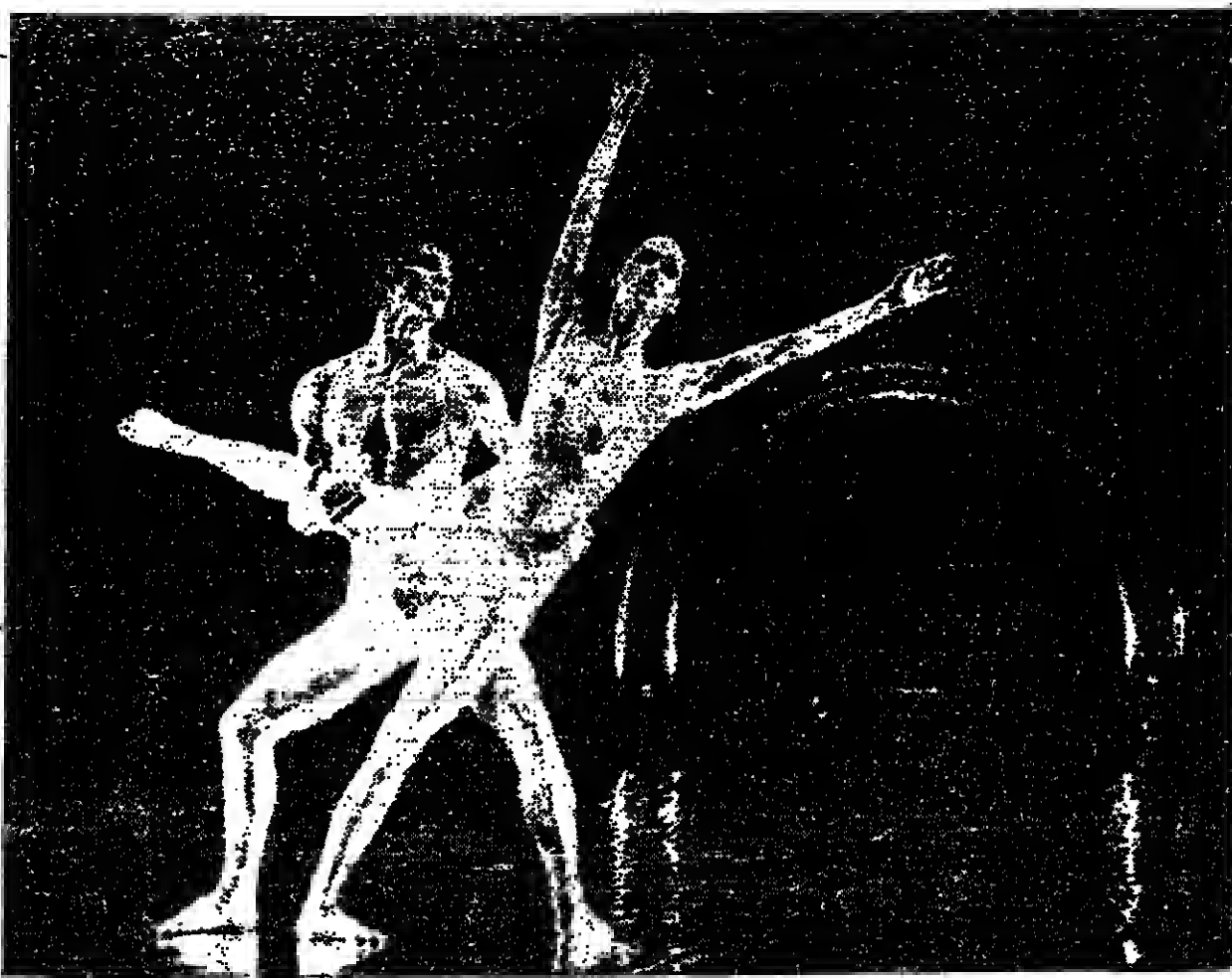
Good Match

Much has been made of the contrast between the classically trained Nureyev and the modern-dance background of Carlson, but Nureyev's controlled animal power and Carlson's flowing, almost plant-like suppleness were beautifully matched and mutually expressive. In any case, Nureyev has danced for Tetley before, and he continues to explore and absorb all the languages of dance as if afraid time will run out before he has done everything.

Fifteen of the younger Opéra dancers filled out the cast more than credibly, and one in particular, Jean Guizot, was splendid in a wild death-dance of a solo.

Although Henze did not write his 50-minute score for this bal-

Rudolf Nureyev
and Carolyn
Carlson in
"Tristan."



let, but for the London Symphony Orchestra which gave its premiere last month, it nevertheless is a reminder that the composer is theatrical by instinct and experience. Fully titled, "Tristan, Preludes for Piano, Electronic Tape and Orchestra," it seemed in itself a rather arid succession of contrasting sections that

nonetheless effectively paralleled the dance. Marius Constant conducted with assurance and Georges Pietermarcher was the excellent pianist.

Nadine Baylis's scenery, a huge triangle pointing down toward a semi-circular bar of chromed metal, and John E. Read's lighting, including projections that

suggested the proximity of water, combined to make a setting of austere, abstract beauty, with the only note of richer color coming in the mottled pastel hues of the dancer's tights.

The audience's vociferous hostility to the work at the premiere had largely disappeared by the third performance, which

got a warm, if not enthusiastic, reception.

On the same program, Nureyev gave Robbins's "Afternoon of a Faun," a highly individual coloring, although the slightly wild and exotic animal of his interpretation needs a less bland partner than Chisholm Thesmar to make its full effect.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Mixed Company" produced and directed by Melville Shavelson, tells of the adoption of a small Vietnamese girl, a black boy and a Hopi mopey by a suburban couple who can't even cope with their own three children," says Nora Sayre. "The immense talents of Barbara Harris and Joseph Bologna (as the parents) are wasted throughout this dreary farce, which is tempered with ominously perky music, some liberal intentions run amok, coy jokes about bed wetting, and an attempt at hipness that puts racist lines into the children's mouths," Sayre says that "there

are ghastly moments when the whole family kneels down and pretends to cry together. Spectators who came in hopes of comedy could always join them."

"Saturday, Sunday, Monday," says Clive Barnes, is Eduardo de Filippo's "diverting little slice of salami... a play about food, life and food." Barnes finds it difficult to understand the play's success in London, though he is impressed by the appetizing aromas of the various Italian dishes cooked on stage. The situation finally "comes to the boil" during the Neapolitan family's Sunday lunch when the father accuses his neighbor of having an affair with his wife. The play is "handsomely acted" with Sada Thompson as the Italian mother and Ed Wajch as the father outstanding in a host of "lovely performances."

"The Island" is the second of

the South African plays running in repertory with "Slave Benzil Dead." Clive Barnes calls it "probably the most terrifyingly realistic play of prison life I have ever seen." The play, like "Slave Benzil," is a collaborative effort between John Kani, Winston Ntshona and Athol Fugard. "The one and texture of the dialogue, to say nothing of the almost unbelievable spontaneity of the acting," Barnes says, "produce a degree of actuality that while common enough in the cinema is extraordinarily unusual, arresting, and at times even embarrassing, in the theater." Barnes finds both "The Island" and "Slave Benzil" "most compelling experiences... that have very little precedent."

In compass, they're achieving what Brecht often sought for, a kind of didactic realism, but didacticism is the last quality you

think of with these South African plays. The first quality is compassion."

Films

"The Klansman," directed by Terence Young, is a clumsy adaptation of the novel by William Bradford Huie, says Vincent Canby. Set in a small Alabama town in the 1930s, the theme is racial confrontation. Lee Marvin plays the town's would-be humane sheriff, a Klux Klanner. Richard Burton complements Marvin's role with his portrayal of "the last member of an aristocratic family who finds the Klan ridiculous and abhorrent but who is only slightly less out of touch with reality than the black-baiting redneck farmers." The characters, says Canby, "are valid and the events that bring about the final bloody shoot-out are not without a certain relation to recent history." However, the plot disintegrates into "the automatic responses to the demands

of cheap, easy movie melodrama." The subject—and Mr. Huie's tough, journalistic novel—should have been much better served.

"Murder on the Orient Express," directed by Sidney Lumet, is based on Agatha Christie's famous novel. Shot in Britain, France and Turkey, "it has the kind of all-star cast that only MGM could have afforded 40 years ago," says Vincent Canby. "Setting the tone for the film is Albert Finney's extraordinary performance as Hercule Poirot, Agatha Christie's Belgian detective whose smug, unflappable brilliance makes Sherlock Holmes look like a hysterical freak." Canby finds the film full of the "sort of wildly theatrical overstatements that heretofore only Laurence Olivier, Marlon Brando and, occasionally, Maggie Smith have gotten away with." Canby's only quarrel with the film is a minor one: "There is too much music on the soundtrack."

FILMS

Murder, Maniacs in Vadim's Latest

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—"La Jeune Fille Assassine" (at the Biarritz, the UGC Odéon and the Cinéma Opéra) is probably what people expect of Roger Vadim, who discovered Brigitte Bardot and who specializes in the erotic.

It deals with a sex murder and is so overrun with sexual mania of various sorts that any account of it would read like a combination of psychopathic cases collected by Havelock Ellis.

It is crowded with scenes of fertilization and nudity, but it is weak on suspense; Vadim's sense of the ridiculous seems to have deserted him. He has failed to supply the black humor necessary to balance such an overheated scenario. The film solemnly moves from grotesque situation to grotesque situation.

A pretty model has been murdered, but the police, unable to solve the crime, have dropped the investigation. An intellectual author, at work on a study of Freud, decides to turn detective. He knew the dead woman and intends to write her story so we are treated to flashbacks of her past. What a tiresome person she was. She fought with her father, showed incestuous longings for her brother, took drugs, married a homosexual, wrote a crime, carried on with a German sadist and the aforementioned author, threw her pearl necklace into the Seine and had a death wish. Almost anyone might want to kill her.

For his heroine, Vadim has chosen a young novice, Sirpa

Lane, a former fashion magazine model. Miss Lane's sensitive face is at odds with the rampaging of the insane Charlotte, but her presence softens the harshness of the role and is pleasantly soothing. Vadim, as the ineptive author, proves a sound and sympathetic actor, while Mathieu Carrière as the mad German playboy, Elisabeth Wiener, Michel Duchaussoy and the others suffice in their weird assignments. Pictorially the film has originality and beauty. To give this lurid shocker highbrow tone, the dialogue is sprinkled with literary quotations, including a clumsy paraphrase of H.L. Menckens: "The movies are by morons for morons."

French screen comedy has coarsened lately. An example of the current phase is "La Mort de Monsieur de Montaigne" (at the Marignan, the Odéon and many other houses). The Gallic spirit here gives way to imitation Hollywood slapstick. In the film a timid professor and a film star, with whom the teacher has become unwittingly involved, are pursued by an inquiring photographer. Claude Zidi, responsible for the Charlotte movies, directed, giving the film the common touch, though its popularity is probably due to Pierre Richard as the savant and Jane Birkin as the movie star.

Don Siegel has put "The Black Windmill" (at the UGC Odéon in English) through its paces with proper vigor. In the film a schoolboy, the son of a British secret agent, is kidnapped. Excitement and surprises hold attention from start to finish. Michael Caine is the secret agent who is torn between duty to his country and paternal affection. The result is above the routine.

The Library of Congress recently honored Iano Hugo, the celebrated engraver and filmmaker, with a showing of eight of his experimental films. This week Hugo came to Paris for the projection of his new film, "Transcending," in which he has worked for the first time with videotape.

"Transcending" was suggested by Maya Pines's book, "The Brain Changes, Scientists and the New Mind Control," which expounds the theory that everyone is either right-brained or left-brained and that in every individual two different persons exist. Hugo gives graphic demonstration of the theory with eyes, hands, and even the voice, serving the split-personality figure. The film is due for theater and television release here in January.

"Olivier Messiaen et les O-

seaux" of Denise Tual (at the Seine Studio) is an unusual documentary outlining the composer's ornithological research of bird songs during his classes at the Conservatoire. Yvonne Loriod, Kestis and the Conservatoire orchestra contribute to the sound track.

Who Is Eating
The Pet Food
In the U.S.?

By Laurie Johnston

NEW YORK (UPI).—The suggestion for the main diet called for beef chunks cooked with eggs, cheese and assorted vegetables (carrots, green peas, celery, green beans, onions, a touch of garlic). Or as an alternative, tuna fish with tomatoes, bell peppers, spinach celery, onions and a garnish of parsley. The diner being tempted? A dog or a cat. The meals? A 29-cent can of dog food, a 22-cent can of cat tuna.

Three billion pounds of canned pet foods are consumed yearly in the United States by a family-owned pet population of about 33 million dogs and 22 million cats and enough strays to bring the estimated total to 90 million. Pet food, ringing up \$2 billion in total sales yearly, is the nation's biggest grocery item with all types totaling more than 7 billion pounds.

But, as concern spreads about hunger and malnutrition as well as poverty and inflation, reports persist that canned pet food in substantial quantities is being eaten by humans, especially the elderly poor. Another version is that one-third of the canned pet food sold in some slum areas is consumed by people.

Failure

Inquiries by city, state and federal health and welfare officials in the New York metropolitan area as well as grocery chains and the pet food industry itself have failed to substantiate any of the reports.

Industry spokesmen said that figures released in May showed a 10-per-cent decline in canned pet food sales in the previous three months and a 4 per cent in the previous year, after a 65-per-cent climb since 1968, with dry and semi-moist pet foods each up 9 per cent. They also noted the increasing "anti-crime" ornate of large dogs by the elderly and poor, suggesting a possible connection with reports of rising pet food sales in low-income areas.

"The only discernible sales pattern is that there is no discernible pattern," insisted Jay Afton, executive director of the New Jersey Food Council, a grocers' group.

But the report concerning human consumers has had consequences. For example, the manufacturers and their trade association, the Pet Food Institute in Washington, D.C., are busily knocking down the rumors, which deny and even ridicule the reports. The institute traces the escalation of the story: from a top-of-the-head estimate (later disavowed) of the "one-third" figure to insertion into the Senate committee report, then into the news and eventually into "a claim that had been repeated so often by so many people that it was accepted as verified."

Most of the people interviewed during the last week considered that it was a scandal if even one individual in "overfed" America was actually relying on pet food. "In six months of trying, we have not come across a real case," said Pat Scott of New York City's Office for the Aging.

The credibility of the rumor may stem partly from the industry's own stress on "palatability" of better canned pet foods to the human eye and nose, as well as the meat-and-protein image through cultivated advertising, which for all products totaled \$80 million in 1973 (80 per cent of it on television) and is projected at close to \$100 million this year.

"It's all those chefs on TV cutting up meat for dog food," said Barbara Primo, a nutritionist with the New York Health Department. "It's not hard to imagine some response from people who are craving some kind of meat or protein and don't know cheap alternatives." Ironically despite the "meaty goodness" pitch for the canned foods, virtually all animal nutritionists agree that the dry or semi-moist foods give pets "more nutrition for less money."

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Statue of Venus Found

VERBAKO, Italy, Nov. 26 (AP).—A headless statue of Venus has been unearthed on the outskirts of this central Italian town during excavation for a new hospital, authorities have announced. The statue dates to the time of imperial Rome. The excavation also brought to light the ruins of what experts described as a sumptuous Roman villa.

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CHANGES IN THE BANKING SECTOR IN LEBANON

by
Pierre Nasrallah,
Secretary-General
of the Association of
Banks in Lebanon.

In the recent evolution
in the Lebanese banking
system, changes have
taken place at three levels:
that of legislation, the
structure of the institu-
tional apparatus, and in
banking activity itself.

1—LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The Money and Credit
Code, which is the basis
of the law where banking
is concerned, goes back to
1963. It was altered by
new regulations in 1967
subsequent to the crash of
the intra bank and the
June war. At that time, fol-
lowing the serious events
which had worldwide
consequences, notably in
the region of the Middle
East, the legislator was
meeting the requirements
of the banking sector and
the economy in general. In
October, 1972, by amend-
ing once again the Money
and Credit Code, the legis-
lator was simply operating
logically. He was far from
reacting to events; he just
felt the need of adapting
the texts of the law to the
rapid transformations tak-
ing place in transactions in
modern economies. He
took particular care to
ease the relations between
the Central Bank and the
commercial banks, to give
a wider margin of action
to the Central Bank, and
to reinforce the powers of
the banking Control Com-
mission.

a) Relations between the
Central Bank and commer-
cial banks have been eased
in more than one re-
spect. By extending the
maturity deadlines (from
90 to 180 days) for bonds
admitted for rediscount, by
admitting for rediscount,
alongside the traditional
private bonds, public
bonds issued or guaran-
teed by the state; lastly,
in certain conditions, by
the purchase and sale of
public or private bonds, if
needed be, through the inter-
mediary of the Beirut stock
market. The discount and
buying and selling opera-
tions for the said bonds are
also possible when they
are made out in foreign
currencies. Finally the
Central Bank can, in the
light of the general mon-
etary situation, accept in-
terest producing deposits
from the banks and can

consider if it judges it op-
portune that the banks
invest in public bonds,
or bonds issued with the
guarantee of the state,
form part of the compul-
sory reserve. This is in-
deed not an exhaustive
list, as the amendments
made cover many other
points.

b) The Central Bank's
margin of action becomes
wider. It is possible for it
to fix and modify, when-
ever it considers it neces-
sary, the standards of
management that the
banks should observe in
order to preserve a state
of liquidity and solvabil-
ity. Its action on credit
control is broadened and no
longer limited to advances
against securities and con-
sumer loans. Lastly, its
action is no longer limited
simply to the banking sec-
tor globally, but also to
focus on an individual
basis. Its action is hence-
forth more differentiated in
that, for each bank taken
individually, it can deter-
mine the proportions which
should exist between as-
sets and liabilities.

c) The strengthening of
the Bank's Control Com-
mission powers. Its pow-
ers exceed the banking
area proper and extend to
financial establishments.
Furthermore, the acqui-
sition of real estate by the
Banks in recovery of doubt-
ful receivables is subject
to its prior permission; it
is also up to the Control
Commission to evaluate
the bank's assets and event-
ual losses. Lastly they
have powers of evaluation
in respect to the granting
of loans to members of
Boards of Directors accord-
ing to the rules laid down
by the law.

II—THE MODIFICATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL APPARATUS

a) First special legislation
enabled the creation of a
medium and long-term
investment and commercial
bank, Banque Nationale
pour le Développement
Industriel et Touristique,
with capital of L.L. 60 mil-
lion, 51% being supplied
by the State and 49% by
the commercial banks.

b) Secondly, it is neces-
sary to indicate the crea-
tion of a new type of bank-
ing establishment special-
ized in medium and long-
term loans. The law which
governs the formation of
these establishments goes
back to April 21st, 1967. It
was not, however, applied
before 1972 with the forma-

tion of the following banks
with a capital of L.L. 15 mil-
lion.

—Banque d'Investisse-
ment et de Financement—
INFI (formed by the Bank
Audi S.A.L., the Caisse Cen-
trale des Banques Popu-
laires, the Renault group,
Hamros Bank, the Mitsui
Bank and Nomura Secu-
rities, in addition to the
participation of private
Arab investors.

—Banque de Finance-
ment (capital L.L. 17 million).
Initially this was a com-
mercial bank controlled by
Intra Investment Co., which
has been transformed into
an investment bank.

—Union Bank, formed in
1974, with the participation
of the Gaffar Group, the
BCAIF, the Sumitomo Bank,
Kreditbank of Luxem-
bourg, Daiwa Securities
Co. Limited, the Scottish
Eastern Investment Bank
Limited, Smith Barney In-
ternational, Scottish Onta-
rio Investment, and the
Securities Trust of Scot-
land, together with Ma-
dame Nadia El Khoury.

—Banque du Proche-
Orient S.A.L. Byblos
Arab Financing S.A.L. and
Interfinance Bank. These
three organizations are
still in the process of for-
mation.

c) One notes, as well, the
introduction to Beirut of
new commercial banks
with international networks
subsequent to their pur-
chase of Lebanese Banks
in activity. The following
names can be noted in
particular:

—Crédit Suisse has
bought the Kairouz Bank
S.A.L.

—Chemical Bank has
bought the Rabiya Bank
S.A.L.

—The Bank of Credit and
Commerce International
has bought the Banque
Charouni S.A.L.

—The Fidelity Bank has
bought the Banque de la
Méditerranée S.A.L.

—Crédit Commercial de
France has bought the
Banque Libanaise des
Emigrés S.A.L.

—The Toronto Dominion
Bank has bought the
Banque des Cédres S.A.L.

—The Morgan Guaranty
Trust Company has pur-
chased 40% of the Bank
Al-Mashrek.

—The Hanlowy Bank
(Poland) has bought the
Commercial Business
Bank S.A.L.

—A group of Kuwaiti
financiers controls the Lib-
eral Bank, with part own-
ership by the First National
City Bank.

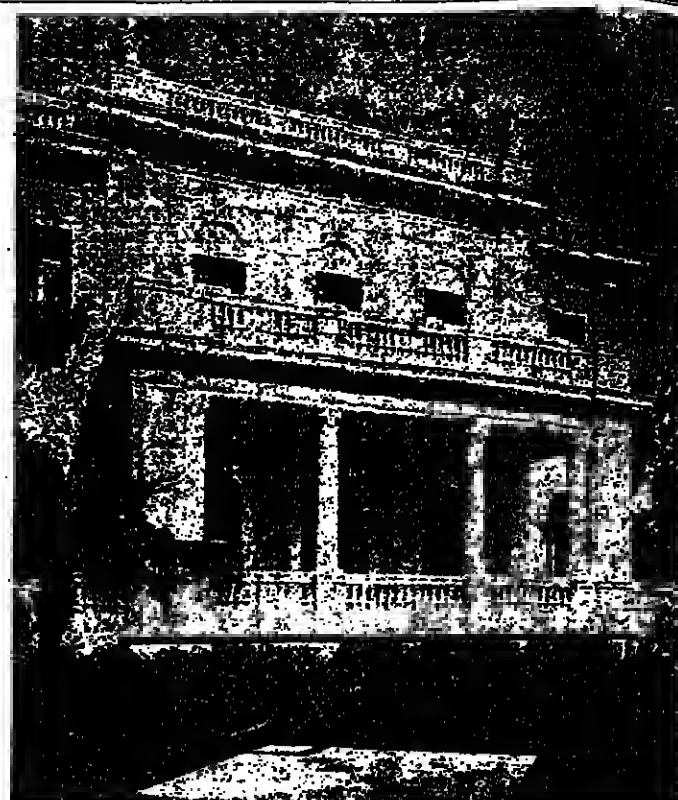
Apart from these pur-
chases, other transforma-
tions have taken place in
the banking sector: two
new commercial banks
have seen the light of day
(The Banque Commerciale
Syro-Libanaise and the
Lebanese Arab Bank) and
the Société Tunisienne de
Banque has become the
Arab Libyan Tunisian
Bank, through a contribu-
tion of Libyan capital.

d) The particularly mas-
sive influx of foreign banks
representative offices into
the Beirut market is the
final element that can be
noted in the modification
of the structure of the in-
stitutional apparatus. The
number of these offices
was limited to 28 in 1970;
today it officially attains 47
establishments. Other ap-
plications for admission
are, however, in process
and it may be assumed
that the number will reach
nearly 55 before the end
of 1974. All the flags of
international finance are
represented there.

III—THE NEW ORIENTA- TION OF BANKING ACTIVITY

There is an obvious
change in the structure of
the assets in the balance
sheet of the banks. Loans
to the economy are taking
the lead over outside invest-
ments. Traditionally these
two types of investment ac-
counted for a similar share
in banking assets; this
share stood around 45%
of the total for each sector
and has stayed roughly at
the same level since 1970.
Things changed in 1973,
with outside investments
falling to 40%, loans to the
economy rising to 51%. It
is true that these percent-
ages are those for the
month of December, but
the average for the year
should not be considerably
different.

The consequence here is
important to emphasize.
Banking finance in Leba-
non, because it depended
for at least half of its ac-
tivity on outside reinvest-
ments, was considered to
be structurally anti-infla-
tionist; but with a reversal
in proportions, a new fac-
tor appeared. The greater
part of financing is now
devoted to internal credits
with its direct implications
on global demand. From
now on, a more effective
monetary policy is requir-
ed, and the monetary au-
thorities will have a deli-
cate part to play in this
connection.



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TOTAL LOANS	111,500	146,000	166,600	+49.41%
TOTAL CAPITAL & RESERVES	6,319	11,320	11,636	+34.14%
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—1974—				—1974—				—1974—				—1974—			
High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Chge 3 p.m. prev. close	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Chge 3 p.m. prev. close	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Chge 3 p.m. prev. close	High	Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Chge 3 p.m. prev. close
25 1/2	24 1/2	Reynolds	1.28	6	4 1/2	15 1/2	10	3	2 1/2	10 1/2	10	3	2 1/2	10 1/2	10

.. (Continued on Page 12.)

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Announces Plan to Reduce Dividend

Japan Car Firm's Net Dips 66%

KYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Kogyo Co., announced a dividend cut to 2.5 yen for the six months ended 31 from 4 yen a share for previous term and for a year.

Sales rose to 260.2 million yen from 238.47 billion yen.

Toyota Kogyo cited higher labor and material costs for its lower profit. A decline in auto shipments also contributed to the poor results.

Last week, Toyota Kogyo announced that it planned to begin setting new material and parts prices with effect from Oct. 1, rather than cash, effective December. The company cited fund shortages for the move.

Earlier, Toyota Kogyo asked its labor union to accept payment of annual year-end bonuses in installments spread over three months rather than in one lump sum.

The company has been securing cash for its Japanese operations by exporting autos to other countries where most have gone into inventory. The inventories are financed locally with the Japanese parent collecting cash as though the exports had been actual sales. This is a practice used in varying degrees by nearly all Japanese companies.

Toyota Kogyo's overseas inventories, especially in the United States, where stocks are estimated to be equivalent to 18 months sales, are so large as to be a source of some concern.

IF Head Says Oil Users
Face \$65-Billion Deficit in '75

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The financial problems of oil-importing countries will be harder to manage in 1975, says Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, warned today.

This suggests, he said, "a greater need for recycling (of petrodollars) through official channels in 1975."

Mr. Witteveen, whose remarks were made public by the IMF, said that while there is now "broad agreement" that governments, central banks and international organizations will have to do more next year in recycling petrodollars, there are still "many uncertainties" about how this is to be accomplished.

The IMF, he suggested, will have to expand its "oil-facility" lending operations, borrowing more from the oil-exporting nations and possibly from a few industrial nations with strong payments positions, to provide loans to other countries.

Because some of the weaker developing countries need loans "on highly concessional" terms, he said, the IMF is considering ways in which an "interest subsidy" might be arranged for such nations.

In his first public comments on recent U.S. proposals for new international financing arrangements, Mr. Witteveen mentioned that the United States has outlined another approach to concessional financing for developing countries through an IMF-managed trust fund.

Such a fund, he noted, would receive contributions from the oil-producing countries and others, and would offer credits at relatively low cost.

Mr. Witteveen said he was sure that this "suggestion" would be considered on an urgent basis along with other proposals by the IMF's executive committee of finance ministers and the joint IMF-World Bank development committee, both meeting in Washington in January.

The IMF official said "many details" have to be worked out on other proposals, such as the U.S. plan calling for a \$35-billion fund, outside the IMF, for loans to industrial countries, with the financing to be pledged by the United States, Japan and Western European countries.

Swiss Bank
Wins Request

GENEVA, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Geneva court of justice decided to grant Banque de l'International (BOI) a one-month moratorium on its debt to the bank closed its doors on 10 the day after an announcement by Hesse'sche Landesbank Griesenbach, of Frankfurt, that it was returning 36.4 percent share in the 60-million franc capital of BOI to its main shareholder, Dr. Rosenbaum, its main shareholder.

On Oct. 9, BOI filed a request for a payment moratorium and a statement saying certain assets of the bank had withdrawn important amounts in the wake of "unfounded press reports" directed against the bank. BOI also said partner banks pending their credit limits and the Swiss Landbank halted its idly assistance due to a fall of negotiations between Hesse and another banking group over the sale of Hesse'sche's in BOI.

The court had decided not granting the moratorium, would have had to be liquidated under Swiss banking law.

Electric Car Dealer Has Last Laugh

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP).—Guy Beaufort, one of the few auto dealers wearing a smile these days.

With major car prices up and sales drastically down, Mr. Beaufort says business at his electric car dealership is on the upswing.

The reason, he says, is that an increasing number of auto shoppers say they cannot afford to pay \$4,000 or more for a second car that is used primarily for short errands around town.

Electric Car Dealer Has Last Laugh

Mr. Beaufort's dealership is one of about 27 that outlets for the Vanguard electric car in Florida, parts of the Midwest, Texas and California.

He claims his auto is the cheapest American-made car, listing for \$3,390. The current model is a maximum speed of 38 miles an hour with 50-mile range. He says it can be charged every

night by plugging into any 110 volt household outlet at a cost of about 18 cents.

The car weighs 1,100 pounds—about one-third the weight of a regular medium-size auto—seats two and has space for four big bags of groceries, says Mr. Beaufort.

It has only four moving parts, does not require oil changes, tune-ups, antifreeze and is non-polluting. Regular maintenance includes changing motor brushes every six months and a new battery every 14,000 miles or so at a cost of about \$550. If the 2 1/2-horsepower motor burns out, it costs about \$90 to rebuild it.

"We're selling as many as we can make," says Robert Stone, national sales manager in Sebring, Fla., where a plant with about 25 workers turns out five or six models a day.

"With people worried about a possible 10-cent gasoline surtax and the price of 75 models going sky-high, we've noticed a slow but perceptible movement from the conventional to our type of transportation."

Japanese Firms' Profits Seen on Decline

KYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of major Japanese companies will decline an average 1.8 percent during the six months ended March 31, 1975, on increased sales of 7.1 percent, compared with the preceding half-year, Nihon Keizai Shimbun economic newspaper, said.

The paper also predicted that rising profits of the concerns show a 7.3-percent decline during the current half-year period from the last half-year.

Nihon Keizai said the expected declines both in net and operating profits would constitute the third consecutive half-year dip—the first time this has occurred since a recession in 1965.

The paper blamed a sharp increase in fixed costs stemming from production cutbacks as a result of lower demand for the projected poor profitability.

The textile, electric equipment and shipbuilding industries are expected to suffer most seriously from the current recession, it said.

Major steelmakers and fertilizer producers are expected to report higher profits during the half-year period, the paper said. The full impact of a domestic price increase, which has been effective since last June, and brisk exports would contribute to the projected higher profit of steelmakers, it predicted.

Oil refining and electric power companies also are forecast to recover from the damage caused by the start of the oil crisis last year, Nihon Keizai said. It cited price and rate increases for the projected good earnings reports of both oil refiners and power firms for the next half.

Pan Plant Exports
Record in Month

KYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Contracted value of Japanese export plant exports totaled \$443.8 million in September, up 3.6 percent from a year ago, the Japan Machinery Exporters' Association said.

September export contracts totaled 47 projects, up from projects a year earlier, the association added.

Officials said inflationary effects and some big-value contracts boosted the monetary total of the contracts to the record.

October contracts included 11 projects, valued at \$123 million, to Brazil, and an X-ray manufacturing plant, valued at \$22 million, to the Soviet Union, officials said.

Foreigners Sell Japanese Stocks

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Foreign investors sold a net \$72 million of Japanese stocks during October on the open market, the Finance Ministry said today.

Foreign investors have been net sellers of Japanese equities since September, 1973.

Foreign investors sold \$100.4 million of Japanese stocks during the month, while purchasing \$28.4 million in stock.

However, foreign investors were net purchasers of Japanese bonds and beneficiary certificates during October, officials said, buying \$29.8 million of bonds and beneficiary certificates during the month, while selling \$9.7 million.



Simon Now Says Slump May Be Longest

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—On Nov. 12, after avoiding the term for weeks, President Ford's economic advisers conceded that the United States is indeed in a recession. Now, one of them says it may be the longest recession since the end of World War II.

The economic expert concerned is William Simon, the secretary of the Treasury, who acknowledged that the country is in a recession on Nov. 6. The following day, a White House spokesman said the situation "doesn't fit the classic definition of a recession."

It was not until Nov. 12 that White House Press Secretary Ronald Reagan stated that "when the statistics for November come in, it will appear that this month we are moving into a recession."

Until that statement, officials had been using such terms as "spasm" and "stagflation" to describe the U.S. economy.

Yesterday, Treasury Secretary Simon told the Associated Press in an interview that the slump "might be longer than any of the recessions since World War II, but it's way too early to tell whether it will be more severe."

The longest of the five postwar recessions lasted for 13 months, from July 1953 to August 1954. The last recession, from November 1969 to November 1970, Mr. Simon said the U.S. unemployment rate—now 6 percent of the labor force—will hit 7 percent by late spring, and indicated he would not be surprised if it went higher.

The nation's worst unemployment in the postwar period was 7.8 percent during the recession of late 1949-1949.

He said the economy, which has been declining all year, will continue to decline through the first quarter of 1975, and then level off.

"We still forecast that by the summer of 1975 there will be an upturn," he said.

He said it is "too early to tell" whether it will plunge below 3.9 percent, which was the record postwar economic decline in the recession of 1953 and 1954.

Big U.S. Retailer Said to Ask
Suppliers to Sell Its Orders

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP).—Sears, Roebuck & Co., concerned by inventories substantially higher than they were last year, has asked a number of its prime suppliers to try to sell to other retailers large quantities of goods it had ordered. In other cases, Sears has asked suppliers to delay delivery until further notice.

Sears, the country's largest retailer with estimated sales this year of \$12.4 billion, reported yesterday that its inventories in the third quarter ended Oct. 31 were up 18.8 percent from the 1973 level.

In Chicago, a company spokesman denied any knowledge of the Sears effort to divert shipment of goods it had ordered.

However, it was learned that Sears' suppliers have asked three major retail chains in the New York area if they wanted to accept, at reduced prices, goods ordered by Sears.

A \$6-million inventory of foot-wear, for example, was offered for about \$4 million, but the offer was not accepted. In addition, large quantities of apparel, underwear, sleeping bags, bedspreads, linens and towels were offered and in most cases accepted because of the price increment.

U.S. House Panel Blocks Bill
To End Fixed Brokers' Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The House Rules Committee today blocked, and probably killed, legislation which would end fixed brokerage commission rates by May 1, 1975.

The action follows strong opposition to the bill from the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities Industries Association.

There was also pressure from members to adjourn as soon as possible next month and not get involved in potentially controversial bills this late in the session.

The vote of the committee was eight to six against sending the bill to the full House. It had been approved by the House Commerce Committee in October with only a single objection.

There are other procedures for bringing the bill to the floor, but it would be difficult to do so with so little time left in this session.

A similar bill has been passed by the Senate, but both measures will die at the end of this session and will have to be reintroduced next year.

Rules Committee members said they had been contacted in the past week by representatives of the NYSE and the Securities Association urging them not to approve the bill. The chief objection was to the elimination of fixed commission rates, which would cause financial damage to the brokerage industry, according to the opponents of the bill.

New Laws Seen
For Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Federal officials said today Congress will have to approve legislation to regulate international oil companies to fully comply with the new international energy program to share oil in case of emergencies.

Interior Secretary Rogers Morton and Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill did not give details of the proposed legislation, but Mr. Sawhill said there would have to be legislation.

Danish Prices Rise

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Denmark's consumer price index rose to 215.9 (base 1964) in October from 213.1 in September and 184.8 in October 1973, the bureau of statistics said.

Coal Strike Concern
Cuts Back N.Y. Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP).—Prices closed mostly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today but a late rally gave way to concern about the continuing U.S. coal strike.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 5.32 points to 617.26. It was ahead 9.15 points at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners about 765 to 545. Volume totaled 13.68 million shares compared with 11.3 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the gain in part to rejection by the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee of most of President Ford's recommendations for cutbacks in appropriations in the year ending June 30.

Merkin & Co.'s analyst Charles Jensen said that anticipation of a coal pact approval by the miners' bargaining council helped buoy the market in the second half of the session and noted the pullback followed announcement that the council adjourned from an afternoon meeting without voting on a modified proposed contract.

The most active issues on the Big Board were lower. Among them, Genuino Parts fell 3/4 to 24 1/8, International Telephone & Telegraph was 15, off 1/2, and General Electric 35 1/8, down 1/4.

Oil service industry stocks were strong. J. Ray McDermott climbed 1 1/8 to 30 1/8, Schlumberger was 105 3/4, up 1, Halliburton 137 1/2, up 3/4, Veto 31 1/4, up 1 3/4, Reading & Bates 18 3/4, ahead 3/8, and Zapata 25, up 2 3/8.

In department store issues, Federated Department Stores tacked on 1/8 to 25 7/8, Macys was 15 7/8, down 5/8, J.C. Penney 38 1/8, ahead 5/8, and Sears Roebuck jumped 1 7/8 to 45 7/8 after a loss of 1 7/8 yesterday. The loss followed Sears' report of lower October quarter net.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1 to 62.31.

Most active was Imperial Oil class A, which closed down 1 3/4 to 19 3/4 on volume of 121,800 shares. Analysts have noted pressure on Canadian oil company shares since Ottawa announced proposals last week that would increase taxes on natural resource industries and curb oil exports to the United States.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.63 to close at 60.02.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures rose to limits on the Board of Trade in the last few minutes.

The announcement of a U.S. trade surplus tended to dispel any thoughts of government controls on farm foods, feeds and material which had a small, bearish effect on trading in recent months.

According to U.S. Panel's Report
Sugar Price Rise Benefits All in Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—A government staff study made public yesterday concluded that "all sectors of the U.S. sugar industry" have realized "very large windfall gains" from the recent big increases in sugar prices.

The study, released as the new Council on Wage and Price Stability, headed by economist Albert Rees, opened two days of hearings on the sugar situation. It did not attempt to fix any blame for the sharp rise in sugar prices.

Its author, Bruce Walker, of the council's staff, merely analyzed what had happened in various sectors of the sugar industry and concluded that all of them, including the growers of sugar beets and cane, had shared in the "much higher" profitability of sugar.

Other witnesses at the hearing included producers and refiners of sugar and both individual and commercial consumers.

Among the less familiar assertions and arguments that they made were the following:

• Carol Tucker Foreman, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, said that a "gross miscalculation" by the Agriculture Department in January, which publicly predicted a one-

million-ton increase in U.S. sugar consumption this year, helped create the rise in sugar prices.

• Ellen Haas, of the National Consumers League, suggested that the council, which has no power to order any price cuts, determine what a fair price for sugar would be and publish this figure as a "guideline" for the industry and consumers.

Similar guideline prices should be published for other products produced by industries that are dominated by a small number of companies, as the sugar industry is, she said.

• William Quinlan, general counsel of the Associated Retail Bakers of America, said that many of the nation's 20,000 bakeries, most of them small neighborhood businesses, were threatened with bankruptcy because of higher prices of sugar, shortening, eggs and other ingredients.

He asked for the government to bring down sugar prices to consumers. Among the countries that have such a subsidy now, he said, are Canada, France, West Germany and Britain.

• Elmer Guggenheimer, who is the commissioner of New York City's department of consumer affairs, proposed that Congress repeal the tariff on sugar, which is \$26 cent a pound on raw sugar. "There is no longer any need to protect our domestic industry from import competition, and such tariffs only add to our already incredibly high prices," he said.

Among the many, sometimes conflicting, reasons given by various witnesses for the near-quadrupling of sugar prices in the past year, there was one essentially undisputed reason: The world demand for sugar has risen faster than world production.

In general, producers and refiners of sugar saw this as the whole reason for the price increase, whereas representatives of both commercial and household users of sugar felt that the underlying supply and demand picture was only part of the cause.

Other causes suggested by one or more witnesses included the following:

• Speculation in sugar futures, which is less regulated than it might have been by the Nixon administration had not opposed legislation imposing more regulation.

• Speculative purchases of sugar by Arab nations that are using the profits from oil to make additional money in sugar.

• Congressional refusal to extend the Sugar Act that, for decades, put a floor under the prices charged for sugar in the United States by limiting the amount of sugar that could be imported.

• Profiteering by sugar producers, especially those who refine sugar from sugar beets, rather than cane. The refining process for beets is simpler than for cane, several witnesses pointed out, and the cost of refining sugar beets has not risen the way the world price for raw cane sugar has.

FIRST INVESTORS INTERNATIONAL MINING AND PETROLEUM FUND S.A. SOCIETE ANONYME
(In voluntary liquidation)

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 37 Rue Notre-Dame
R.C. LUXEMBOURG B 8426

Notice is hereby given that the final liquidation meeting of the company will be held at 3 p.m. on the 18th December, 1974, at 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Receipt of the report of the auditors to the liquidation and of the liquidation account;
2. Approval of the liquidation report;
3. Discharge to the directors and the auditors for the period ending October 28, 1974;
4. Discharge to the liquidators and the auditors to the liquidation.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting either their share certificate or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg or with Hambros Bank Ltd., 41, Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates or receipts as aforesaid.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.

G. KIOES and E. LEGUYT,
The Liquidators.

GOLD SOARS—NEXT \$200? \$300?

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Tel: 29-20-51.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cash
 in primary markets to be reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24
FOODS			
Cocoa Accra, lb.	92.15	92.15	92.15
Coffee Santos, lb.	68.00	68.00	68.00
TEXTILES			
Princeloth 94-96 38% Yd.	36.15	36.15	36.15
METALS			
Steel billets (P.L.L.), ton	190.00	190.00	190.00
Iron S. P. 50, ton	208.75	208.75	208.75
Steel scrap No. 1, 100 lbs.	90.00	90.00	90.00
Lead, spot, lb.	24.15	24.15	24.15
Tin (Straits), lb.	75.75	75.75	75.75
Zinc, S. E. L. 100, lb.	3.65	3.65	3.65
Silver N.Y. 100, oz.	4.38	4.38	4.38
COMMODITY INDEXES			
Moody's index base 100	888.1	888.1	888.1
Dec. 31, 1991	874.5	874.5	874.5

NEW YORK FUTURES
 Nov. 26, 1974

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)				
Mar	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20
May	57.40	57.40	57.40	57.40
Jul	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60
Sep	57.80	57.80	57.80	57.80
Oct	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
Nov	58.20	58.20	58.20	58.20
Dec	58.40	58.40	58.40	58.40
WOOL (60,000 lbs)				
May	127.00	127.00	127.00	127.00
Jul	127.20	127.20	127.20	127.20
Sep	127.40	127.40	127.40	127.40
Nov	127.60	127.60	127.60	127.60
Dec	127.80	127.80	127.80	127.80
COCOA				
Mar	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00
May	76.20	76.20	76.20	76.20
Jul	76.40	76.40	76.40	76.40
Sep	76.60	76.60	76.60	76.60
Oct	76.80	76.80	76.80	76.80
Nov	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00
Dec	77.20	77.20	77.20	77.20
COPPER (25,000 lbs)				
Mar	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
May	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20
Jul	57.40	57.40	57.40	57.40
Sep	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60
Oct	57.80	57.80	57.80	57.80
Nov	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
Dec	58.20	58.20	58.20	58.20
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)				
Mar	3.95	4.02	3.95	3.94
Apr	4.27	4.32	4.28	4.24

European Gold Markets
 Nov. 26, 1974

Location	Open	Close	N.C.
London P.M.	165.75	166.00	+1.25
Zurich	167.00	167.25	+1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	165.35	165.60	+1.25

U.S. dollars per ounce.

U.S. Commodity Prices

SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)

Month	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24
May	5.05	5.12	5.08
Jul	5.15	5.22	5.18
Sep	5.25	5.32	5.28
Nov	5.35	5.42	5.38
Dec	5.45	5.52	5.48

Sales: 1,677.

CHICAGO FUTURES
 Nov. 26, 1974

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)				
Dec	4.77	4.82	4.78	4.77
Mar	4.91	4.96	4.92	4.91
May	5.05	5.10	5.06	5.05
Jul	5.19	5.24	5.20	5.19
Sep	5.33	5.38	5.34	5.33
Nov	5.47	5.52	5.48	5.47
Dec	5.61	5.66	5.62	5.61
WHEAT Gull hard red (5,000 bu)				
Dec	4.77	4.82	4.78	4.77
Mar	4.91	4.96	4.92	4.91
May	5.05	5.10	5.06	5.05
Jul	5.19	5.24	5.20	5.19
Sep	5.33	5.38	5.34	5.33
Nov	5.47	5.52	5.48	5.47
Dec	5.61	5.66	5.62	5.61
CORN (5,000 bu)				
Dec	3.45	3.50	3.46	3.45
Mar	3.59	3.64	3.60	3.59
May	3.73	3.78	3.74	3.73
Jul	3.87	3.92	3.88	3.87
Sep	4.01	4.06	4.02	4.01
Nov	4.15	4.20	4.16	4.15
Dec	4.29	4.34	4.26	4.29
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)				
Dec	7.40	7.45	7.41	7.40
Mar	7.54	7.59	7.55	7.54
May	7.68	7.73	7.64	7.68
Jul	7.82	7.87	7.78	7.82
Sep	7.96	8.01	7.92	7.96
Nov	8.10	8.15	8.06	8.10
Dec	8.24	8.29	8.15	8.24

Market Summary

Nov. 26, 1974
 Most Active—New York

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Gen Elec	349.00	350.00	348.00	349.00	-1/4
IBM	172.00	173.00	171.00	172.00	-1/4
Am Tel Tel	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Express	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Oil	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Gas	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Water	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Power	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Trans	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Comm	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Indus	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Tech	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Med	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Retail	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Serv	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Util	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Fin	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Real	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Energy	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Health	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Leisure	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Travel	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Food	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Bev	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Tobacco	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Apparel	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Text	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Paper	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Chem	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Rubber	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Plastics	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Metals	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Precious	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Gems	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Jewelry	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Watches	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Clocks	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Toys	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Games	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Books	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Magazines	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Newspapers	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Radio	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am TV	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Music	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Art	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Collectibles	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Antiques	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Stamps	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Coins	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Medals	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Souvenirs	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Postcards	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Calendars	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Diaries	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Address Books	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Notebooks	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Pencils	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Pens	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Paperweights	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Desk Sets	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Clocks	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Radios	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am TVs	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Stereo Systems	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Video Recorders	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Camcorders	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Telephones	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Fax Machines	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Modems	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Computers	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Peripherals	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Software	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Hardware	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Networking	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Security	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Backup	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Encryption	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Compression	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Archiving	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Migration	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Replication	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Synchronization	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Monitoring	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Logging	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Auditing	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Troubleshooting	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Configuration	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Installation	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Upgrades	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Backups	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4
Am Restores	112.00	113.00	111.00	112.00	-1/4

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[illegible]

Bradshaw Paces NFL Saints Loss

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Terry Bradshaw, in his finest game of the year, passed for 18 touchdowns and ran 18 yards for Pittsburgh last night in dealing the New Orleans Saints a 24-7 defeat. The Steelers, now 8-2-1 and 2 games ahead of Cincinnati in the AFC Central Division race, also scored a 94-yard punt return by Lynn with 13:33 remaining in third period.

Coleman, which dropped to 1-10, allowed the Los Angeles Rams to clinch the NFC Western Division title, scored on a 10-yard, 1-down pass from Bobby to rookie Paul Seal with left in the third period. Bradshaw, who has been rotated with Joe Gilliam and Terry, was eight of 19 for yards and two touchdowns. He rushed nine times for 39 yards and a touchdown. Franco Harris exceeded 100 yards rushing for the 12th time in his three-year career with the Steelers. The 6-foot-2, 230-lb. carried 19 times for yards. This Manning started at quarterback for the Saints but was replaced by Scott with a late play in the first half, completing only two of 10 for nine yards and being intercepted three times.

Storm Bottled Up
PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 26 (UPI)—The Internal Revenue Service locked the doors today to the office of the Portland Storm, the World Football League team. IRS said that the Storm owes \$168,000 in taxes.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
Astoria	10	0	0	.727	234	206	10	0	0
England	7	4	0	.636	278	193	7	4	0
Los Angeles	6	5	0	.545	181	211	6	5	0
San Francisco	5	6	0	.455	181	211	5	6	0
Seattle	4	7	0	.364	187	238	4	7	0
San Diego	3	8	0	.273	203	273	3	8	0
NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
San Francisco	10	0	0	.727	234	206	10	0	0
Los Angeles	7	4	0	.636	278	193	7	4	0
San Diego	6	5	0	.545	181	211	6	5	0
San Francisco	5	6	0	.455	181	211	5	6	0
San Diego	4	7	0	.364	187	238	4	7	0
San Francisco	3	8	0	.273	203	273	3	8	0

Monday's Games
Pittsburgh at New Orleans 7.
Thursday's Games
Seattle at Detroit.
Washington at Dallas.
San Francisco at Cincinnati.
San Francisco at Pittsburgh.
San Francisco at Atlanta.
San Francisco at Oakland.
San Francisco at Minnesota.
San Francisco at Chicago.
San Francisco at N.Y. Jets.
San Francisco at Cleveland.
San Francisco at Miami.

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Big 10 Bowl-Procedure Changes Are Urged

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Even coach Woody Hayes of Ohio State, whose team has been sent to the Rose Bowl for three straight years by a vote of the Big 10 athletic directors, joined others yesterday in urging the conference to change the procedure for selecting its entry to the Rose Bowl game.

"The selection now has become more important than the game," Hayes said. "We're going to have to change this thing. It's not right."

Ohio State beat Michigan, 12-10, Saturday, creating a tie between the Buckeyes and Wolverines for the Big 10 championship. The two teams also finished in a tie for the league title a year ago after playing a 10-10 deadlock in their season finale. The year before that, Ohio State won the title outright. In each case, the Big 10 athletic directors voted a day after the game to send Ohio

State to the Rose Bowl. For the first time, the vote did not satisfy Michigan people a year ago and it did not satisfy them this season.

Hayes suggested that the Big 10 use the Pacific-8 Conference method of selecting a Rose Bowl team. Such a plan will be considered by the Big 10 Conference members at their league meeting in January.

The Pac-8, which has its own problems years ago when it voted for the team to play in the Rose Bowl, has rules now that settle the situation. If two Pac-8 teams tie for the league football championship, the team that won the game between the co-champions would go to the Rose Bowl. If Pac-8 co-champions played a tie with each other, the team that appeared last recently in the Rose Bowl would get the bowl spot.

If these Pac-8 rules were in use by the Big 10 for the last two seasons, Michigan would have gone to the Rose Bowl last winter and Ohio State would have been sent to the Rose Bowl Jan. 1, 1972.

Don Canham, Michigan's director of athletics, also hopes the Big 10 will adopt something similar to the Pac-8 rules. But even a change won't make Canham happy over the results of the last two Big 10 Rose Bowl selections.

"I can't see how the team with the best college record in the last three years can be overlooked for a bowl," Canham said. Michigan has won 30 games, lost two and tied one in the last three years. "I just can't comprehend the voting Sunday," Canham said.

In Ann Arbor yesterday, speaking to the Michigan "M" club, the Wolverine coach, Bo Schembechler, also urged a change in the selection method and in the rules limiting Big 10 teams to postseason play only in the Rose Bowl.

"I'd be in favor of opening it up and telling the bowl people that if we don't go to the Rose Bowl we're available to play in their bowl games. We darn well might go, Big 10 or not," He added, however, that such a move would have to be approved by Canham, his superior.

Some persons have guessed that the vote Sunday was five for Ohio State, four favoring Michigan and one for Michigan State. Obviously, they suspect Burt Smith, the Spartans' athletic director, voted for Michigan State to play in the Rose Bowl. He had a right to do that because Big 10 rules for voting say an athletic

presence felt both in the ratings and in the bowl games. Teams like Brigham Young (Pleasanton, Calif.), Mississippi State (Oxford, Miss.), Vanderbilt (Nashville, Tenn.) and Oklahoma State (Stillwater, Okla.) are making either their initial bowl appearances or their first since the 1960s. Maryland (College Park, Md.) will be playing in only its second bowl game in 19 years.

Likewise, the top 20 ratings went through almost weekly revisions as the former rankings of college football registered frequent surprises: Navy beating Penn State, Michigan State beating Ohio State, Wisconsin beating Nebraska, Arkansas beating USC, Purdue beating Notre Dame, Baylor beating Texas.

It is likely that the power shifts will continue. The 39-scholarship limit and the freshman eligibility rule are doing much to equalize teams. Many coaches have predicted that even the domination of the super powers eventually could end.

The bowls also were a major part of a Year of Controversy. Bowl executives began picking teams early in November and wound up with such clunkers as Florida against Nebraska in the Sugar Bowl and Penn State against the Southwest Conference champion in the Cotton Bowl.

The decision by UPI and to rank Oklahoma against Southern California and created the possibility of having as many as three different national champions: UPI's, AP's and Oklahoma, which could finish the year as the nation's only undefeated team.

The Big 10 again had problems deciding which team to send to the Rose Bowl. Ohio State, which beat co-champion Michigan Saturday, got the nod from the league's athletic directors and the Wolverines, despite a 30-21 record of the last three years, have to stay home again.

Notre Dame has managed a 3-1 record, with a game against USC Saturday left in the regular season, despite many injuries and a weaker-than-normal team. Texas slipped, missing out on a Cotton Bowl berth for the first time in seven seasons. Penn State remained the best in the East but was not the feared team of past years.

Pro-type quarterbacks were scarce as more teams switched to the year (option) offense, which requires a better runner than passer at quarterback.

Swiss Skier Collombin Treated for Leg Injury
BERN, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Swiss downhill racer Roland Collombin is being treated for a leg injury suffered in training and may miss the opening race of the 1974-75 World Cup season at Val d'Isere, France, next week, doctors said here today.

Collombin, 28, bruised his right shinbone in a fall on Nov. 13 while practicing with the Swiss national team at Thyon in the Valais Alps.

3 Top Soccer Matches in UEFA Cup

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The first leg of the third-round matches in the UEFA Cup tomorrow includes once mighty and still formidable Ajax of Amsterdam, which plays at home against the club it beat in the European Cup final of 1973, Juventus of Turin. Derby County, which fell to Juventus in the semifinal last year, plays the Yugoslav club Velez of Mostar, and Borussia Monchengladbach faces Real Zaragoza of Spain.

Monchengladbach, which plays at home against the Spaniards, will be able to call on its dynamic midfielder, Rainer Bonhof, a hero of the last World Cup, despite the fact that he has been suspended for eight matches for striking an opponent and being sent off in a Bundesliga game.

Ajax, shown now not only of Johan Cruyff but of Johan Neeskens, has been laboring. It got through the first round, against Stoke City, only on away goals, being held to a 0-0 draw in Amsterdam, and similarly survived the next round against the obscure 207th Anniversary team. Juventus, by contrast, looked splendid in its two matches against Hibernian, which produced

ed four goals for the Italians in each game. Its swift counter-attacking play, engineered in midfield by Causio and Capello, carried on by Altafini, Anastasi and Bettiga, is bringing excellent results.

Derby County, after an indifferent start to the season, has swung into its stride in the UEFA Cup. To hold Atletico Madrid to a 2-2 draw in Spain, then win

on penalties was no small achievement, and it must be favored to beat Velez.

We are not, however, wholly convinced by Derby. That is, its approach seems a disappointing one, under its relatively new manager, the former Scottish international, Dave MacKay. At home the team attacks, as it is so well equipped to do, given its talent. Away from home, it tends

to be dull and unadventurous, even if it did score two goals in Madrid.

Archie Gemmill, the Scottish midfielder player, perhaps holds the key. When he puts himself out, the wheels turn rapidly and smoothly, and he received splendid support from the attacking right-half, Bruce Riech, signed from Aston Villa. In attack, the English international Kevin Hector, a regular goal-scorer, is now abetted by Francis Lee, a still more experienced English international from Manchester City.

Derby should beat Velez comfortably enough. But the team should remember that Velez has one of the best center-forwards in Europe in Beljovic, well abetted by the inside-forward, Vlado. The news that Yugoslavia has agreed to play its European Nations Cup match this season in Belfast is encouraging to Northern Ireland, which cannot even persuade the other British teams to play there.

Match Postponed

HUELVA, Spain, Nov. 26 (UPI)—A friendly soccer match scheduled tomorrow between a southern Spanish selection and the Soviet national team has been called off, officials said yesterday.

They said that the suspension was due to "last-minute difficulties on the part of the Russian side" and that efforts to find a substitute team have been unsuccessful.

World Cup Income

FRANKFURT, Nov. 26 (AP)—The nine West German cities which staged the 1974 World Soccer Cup collected almost 50 million marks (\$30 million), the organizing committee reported Tuesday.

More than 42 million marks came from a nationwide lottery which helped finance construction connected with soccer stadiums in Hamburg, Hannover, Gelsenkirchen, Dortmund, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, West Berlin and Munich.

The highest amount—7.1 million marks—went to the city of Frankfurt and the lowest—407,556 marks—to West Berlin.

In American League

Hargrove of Rangers Named Rookie of Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Mike Hargrove, the Texas Rangers' first baseman, who was an all-driller a year ago, was named yesterday as the American League's rookie of the year for 1974 in a runaway vote by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Texas has now two of the three main association awards for the season. Last week, Jeff Burroughs, the Rangers' outfielder, was selected as the league's most valuable player.

Hargrove, 23, of Perrytown, the first-named Texan on the team's roster, received 15 1/2 first-place ballots from the 24-man voting committee. Burroughs, Chicago White Sox shortstop, was a distant second, with George Brett, Kansas City Royals third baseman, third; Rick Borkelson, Boston Red Sox shortstop, fourth, and Hargrove's teammate, catcher Jim Sundberg, fifth.

Hargrove drove in 86 runs and led Texas with a .323 batting average.

"Gee whiz," he said. "Last year, I was working in the oil fields in the Texas Panhandle, freezing to death, and now here I am playing professional baseball and really enjoying life."

His .323 average was second only to the 364 league-leading average of Minnesota's Rod Carew. Burroughs batted .301 as

Texas finished second to the Oakland A's in the American League West.

"Whenever you get an award like this, it's more of a team award," Hargrove said. "With Jeff hitting all those RBIs, it made my job a whole lot easier. You've got to be thankful you played for a good team because that's what made it possible."

Hargrove's major-league debut was an instant success. He batted .371 through his first 59 games. Billy Martin, the Texas manager, said of his rookie:

"He knows the strike zone. He isn't fooled often. A pitcher may get him out the first couple of times, then he looks out. And what's more, he has the glove to go with his big bat."

Hargrove doesn't consider himself a power hitter; he hit only four homers last season, had 18 doubles and six triples. He also hits to the opposite field often.

Mets Reassign 2

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The New York Mets reassigned outfielders Dave Schneck and George Theodore today to Tidewater of the International League, reducing the Mets' roster to 36 players.

Schneck hit .205 with five home runs and 25 RBIs in 63 games with the Mets. He has a .158 batting average with a homer and an RBI in 60 games.

Muller Calls West German Resignation Definite

BONN, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Gerd Muller, one of the world's most talented forwards, has renewed his vow that West Germany's national soccer team can no longer count on him.

"Why should I return to the fold?" the 29-year-old player asked. "I don't want to get trampled on my knees again in the 1978 World Cup as a 33-year-old man."

Muller, who has secured a top place in Germany's football hall of fame, along with such all-time greats as Anderl Kupfer, Georg Lechner, Fritz Szepan, Paul Janes, Fritz Walter and Uwe Seeler, said that "my decision to quit the national team is definite."

Muller, who scored the winner

in the 2-1 victory over the Netherlands that won West Germany the 1974 World Cup, was not the only player to quit after that tremendous success.

Other Quitters

Shortly after the final whistle in the 1974 World Cup was blown, midfielder star Wolfgang Overath and outside-right Jurgen Grabowski also told manager Helmut Seehausen that they were fed up with playing for his side.

The team's disintegration was accelerated further when Bayern Munich's fullback, Paul Breitner, broke the news that he sold his talent to the Real Madrid club.

Other players were expected to join the exodus from the national

side for fear of injuries that could tie them in the lucrative Bundesliga (first division) and the various European Cup outings.

Muller, who began his career with the national team on Oct.

12, 1966, in a match against Turkey at Ankara in which the West Germans won 2-0, did not make any bones about the principal motive behind his decision to quit the national team.

"There is no doubt that I'm getting older, too. To play center-forward in the national team is sort of an ungrateful job. If you score goals, you are on top, if you don't, everybody is falling upon you."

Muller appeared to have lost the knack of scoring goals in the early stages of the 1974 World Cup. That, in turn, made him a target of criticism by sports-writers and fans.

But with 70 goals in his 62 international and 265 Bundesliga matches for the Bayern Munich club, Muller could well be Europe's top marksman.

And although some of his shooting power may have gone, no one can still match him in turning half-chances into goals either by shooting with both legs on the turn or throwing his frame into the air to deflect the ball.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 26 (AP)—Kerry Melville of Australia today defeated fellow countryman Dians Fromholtz, 6-3, 7-5, to win the women's singles in the South African Open Tennis Championships.

The victory gave the No. 2-seeded, 27-year-old Melville her first major title and a first prize of \$5,000.

Fromholtz, 19, was not playing as well as she did in beating top-seeded Australian Margaret Court on Saturday in the semifinals.

Both players drove powerfully from the baseline in the first set but fourth-seeded Fromholtz netted several times and made simple errors.

Forest Hills, N.Y., Nov. 26 (UPI)—The controversy over the type of surface to be used for the United States Open Tennis Championship is finally settled.

It was announced yesterday that Ray-Tru, a state-colored clay-like surface, would replace the traditional grass surface used at Forest Hills Stadium since its inception in 1923.

The reason for the conversion is the deterioration of the grass due to the rough pounding it took in the championships this year.

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For Saturday's Game

Annual Military Sideshow Begins

By Jay Searcy

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—There will be a bonanza of the parade grounds at West Point one night this week and cadets will sing and march to the coach's house with torches. Army's football captains will speak, heroes of the past will return and cadets will salute officers with "Beat Army, sir."

Bedsheets will hang from barracks windows like banners, statues will be decorated with bras and similar ornaments, the Goats will play the Engineers in a traditional football game and a cheerleading organization called the Rabbits Rousers will complete rehearsals for the 1974 John F. Kennedy Senior Army-Navy football game and sideshow scheduled Saturday.

And one night this week at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., 59-year-old Vice-Adm. William Mack will be rousted from his home and ridden in a blanket to some high jinks adventure—like a forced swim in the Severn River—and some officers may skinny over the academy walls and go AWOL with hundreds of midshipmen. Thirty-six companies of midshipmen, "Beat Army" until they are red-faced and rehearse their roles in the 75th Army-Navy game and sideshow.

It is a surprise show that has been playing in Philadelphia annually for 27 years, attracting as many as 102,000 spectators and a national television audience of millions. It has a cast of about 3,400—the cadets and midshipmen of the Army and Navy academies—two mules, a goat and it sometimes features generals, admirals and a president.

The game will not affect the national college football polls—it hasn't in 10 years—but Philadelphia's 6,000 first-class hotel rooms will be filled, and there will be black-tie parties, ballroom dances and mayor's receptions.

Around the World

At about 3 a.m. Saturday in Pearl Harbor, a band will begin to play and an annual Army-Navy football party will be under way, with half a dozen television sets and a load of booze. There will be parties in places such as Hong Kong Harbor, Fort Benning, Ga., aboard ships at sea, and at military bases around the world.

The Army and Navy teams, both with losing records, will practice in secret next week as if they were planning a major invasion and the nation's sportswriters will recall the golden era of Glenn Davis and Doc Blanchard, when the game was played for national championships and unbeaten records.

Every night at the mess hall at West Point, the cadets will listen carefully for an announcement that comes about once every four years: "There has been a report from the Naval Academy that the Navy goat is missing" at which time 4,200 cadets start chanting, "We've got Navy's goat; we've got Navy's goat."

At Annapolis, on the eve of the game, plebes will sleep in shower stalls, on floors in closets,

or they won't sleep at all. And at about 5 a.m. on game day, a pep band will strike up during breakfast and a wildly singing, foot-stamping, food-throwing riot will ensue.

Special guards are now posted to protect Bill XXX. Navy's hidden mascot that has been stolen by Army so often it now follows a cadet as quickly as it follows a mule. "When we stole it in 1965," said Capt. Robert Lawrie, now on the West Point faculty, "he followed us like a trained dog."

Last year, Army let Navy keep its goat and arrived at the stadium, instead, with a home-made catapult, which hurled water-filled balloons into the Navy cheering section and some one (presumably a mule, although it was never confirmed) disguised as a cadet marched onto the field with Army, took off his cape and jacket to reveal a Navy sweater and ran through the formation waving a Navy pennant.

The Army-Navy game is alive and well at Kennedy Stadium and there is no sign that it will ever die. The public interest began to wane in the 1960s when national spirit went the way of the shined shoes and short hair, but it is still America's most celebrated, most colorful college football game.

51,929 Spectators

Last year, there were 10,000 empty seats and the game dropped from third to ninth in the season college TV ratings, causing ABC-TV to consider removing it from its 1974 lineup. Philadelphia's hotel rooms were not sold out until late October and, of the 51,929 spectators, more than half were of the military family.

"Perhaps the game has lost something in the eyes of the public," A.M. Mack said, "but at the academy, it keeps getting better and better. There aren't many football games, college or pro, that draw 51,000 fans."

The men closest to the game, the coaches, administration and some of the men who once played in it, can see the day when it again will be the game of the year, when the nation will choose sides again and pay attention. "Things go in cycles," said Col. John Foldberg, a former back at Army. "It will swing back the other way."

But until then, the academies will carry on the rivalry that started in 1890 when an Army tackle had a piece of an ear bitten off in pile-up and a Navy back had his penis torn off.

There will continue to be goat steals, cocaine cannons, catapults, campus raids, scap-painting; and Navy will continue searching for a way to steal Army's mules, which has never been done—albeit in spite of a military resolution, issued two years ago, forbidding it.

Players will

